MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them—Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 257 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Oct.				
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	... ..	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	... ..	..
14th ,,	Persia ..	8000	... ..	..
21st ,,	Medina ..	12500	... ..	..
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	... ..	..
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	... ..	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kashgar ..	8000	... ..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leaves the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itanno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yebashi Maru..	H Nojiri	4068	8th Nov	18th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4622	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,666.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru.	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3010	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	17th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road.
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic".

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Karachi	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	...	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.		
Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessel. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route.
"LINGA" 2,185 Tuesday, 2nd Nov. 11 a.m. via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

S. S. "LHASA," 2,184 tons sailing on Saturday 30th Oct. or on arrival of the English Mail steamer connecting at Karachi (Passengers only) with the S. S. "Dumra" for Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
S. S. "DILWARA," 5,378 tons sailing on or about 5th November via Marmagoa calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar

FOR AUSTRALIA.
S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons sailing on or about 2nd November for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.
28th Oct. 1915.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.,R.N.R.	25th Oct. 1915
§S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S.S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

§To Genoa and Glasgow.
The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA;
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No: 42

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 104 & 1439

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?
If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
28, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Klang(F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S	Seurabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value. B 15

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 16,30,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Pengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged as the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 563

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

TO MASTER PRINTERS.—Will anyone kindly recommend a really capable Indian, with a good, all-round knowledge of PRINTING, to work as General Foreman. A man who can control workmen and see Jobs through the works. A permanency is open to the right man. Apply THE BELVEDERE PRESS, Allahabad. 906

WANTED.

WANTED—For Mofussil High School. Teacher for New Science Course. Apply to Box No. 592, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2169

WANTED CORNISH or LANCASHIRE BOILER, about 35 N. H. P. Licensed working pressure 90—100 lbs. ANANTAPUR GOLD FIELD, LTD., Morriston P. O. 910

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a motor driver having very good experience and holding best of the certificates, mofussil preferred. Please apply to Box No. 591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2165

WANTED a B. Sc. or B.A. with Botany and Biology for the BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, Junagadh. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 according to qualification and experience. Apply with testimonials to HEADMASTER.

WANTED.—PAYING GUEST in well situated flat on the Apollo Bunder. Electric Lights and Fans. English Baths. All home comforts. Immediate entry. Apply A. R. B. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1004

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED an ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the Hon. Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhunga. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month according to literary qualifications. Applicant must be an orthodox Hindu.
The GENERAL MANAGER,
Raj Durbhanga.
Durbhanga, the 18th October, 1915.
2122

WANTED two CLERKS on consolidated salary of Rs. 60 per mensem, each from 1st November, 1915, for the Embarkation Supply Office, No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, for such period as the pressure of work due to War continues.
2. Candidates having experience of office work and well versed in correspondence need only apply with copies of testimonials in their possession.
3. Applications should be in the candidates' own hand-writing and addressed to THE EMBARKATION SUPPLY OFFICER No. 7 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay. 911

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE.—10 H. P. Calcott car, latest 1915 model. Grey 2-seater with folding dickey seat. Complete with full standard equipment including hood, screen, side curtains, acetylene head lamps, electric side and tail lamps, five Sankey detachable wheels and tyres, horn, jack, tools etc. Also the following extras—Smith's six guinea speedometer, Smith's clock, spare battery, khaki cushion covers, monsoon cover and apron etc., etc.
An entirely satisfactory and reliable little car. Has been carefully driven under 650 miles and is in absolutely new condition throughout, body-work and tyres included. Only sold as owner has bought 4-seater.
Any reasonable trial or examination. Price Rs. 3,700. Not open to offers. Apply:—
Captain, R. B. SPENCE,
4 Carnegy Road,
Marine Lines, Bombay.
2149

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An airy double storied bungalow with quarters and out houses near the club of Western India, No. 8, Elphistone road Camp, Poona, fetching Rs. 250 monthly. An excellent opportunity for profitable and lucrative investment and also another small bungalow with out houses at Poona in Love Line No. 1154, Communicate offer to Box No. 561, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1951

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vo. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO LET—Big Bungalow with spacious Compound at 543, Naigam Road, Dadar, opposite More Baug, Inquire within. 2160

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars, Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO BE LET.—A DECENT AIRY GROUND FLOOR with electric lights for high class Hindu family near Chowpatty sea side. Apply D. BHAGWANDAS, c/o Talyarkhan's Bungalow, Wilson College. 2174

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HASSANALLY SULLEMANJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, sale, gift, mortgage, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION.
All that piece of land situate on the north-eastern side of the Bellasis Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of six hundred and ninety-one square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the north-west by plot No. 15 of the first Nagpada Estate on the North and East by a service passage and two spaces left for dust bins and on the south-west by Bellasis Road which said piece of land is known as plot No. 16 together with the buildings and tenements thereon and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3215-18 and Street No. 1-3.
Dated this 26th day of October, 1915.
ARDESHIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
2164 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas. King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODARDAS RANGILDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Bania, a retired Mehta ..... Deceased
NAROTUMDAS DAMODARDAS, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Bhulleshwar, without the Fort ..... Petitioner
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Ninehundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 6th day of August 1915
(Sd.) NAROTUMDAS DAMODARDAS,
2173 Petitioner in person.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE PERSIAN GULF STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, and MESSRS. HAJI SULTANALI SHUSTARY & Co., will be removed from 1st November, 1915, to 1st Floor of 121, Esplanade Road just above Messrs. Thomson and Taylor. 2168

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay up to one p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday, the 4th day of January 1916 for the supply of W. I. Galvanized pipes and fittings, gun metal stop Taps Bib Taps, stop Ferrules etc.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 600 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. The tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner, will not be considered.
4. (a) It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.
5. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M.S.E., A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
26th Oct. 1915. 2175

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits standing in the name of TRIBHOWANDAS RAMDAS, late of Bombay Hindu Bania Inhabitant deceased an Opium Merchant residing at 3rd Bhoiwada Lane outside the Fort limited so far only as concerns all the right title and interest of him the said deceased in and to the property forming the unadministered property of GOSWAMINI SHRI RUKHMINI VAHUJI of whose will the said Tribhowandas Ramdas deceased was the sole surviving Executor. ..... Deceased.
GOSWAMI SHRI GOKULNATHJI JIVANJI MAHARAJ, the adopted son and Administrator de-bonis-non with Will annexed of the abovenamed deceased Goswamini Shri Rukhmini Vahuji Maharaj of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at 3rd Bhoiwada Street without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 19th day of October, 1915.
Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI and BILIMORIA
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2170

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will with the Codicil dated 6th November, 1914, annexed thereto of RATANJI RANCHODJI DESAI, deceased late of Bombay Anavil Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a High Court Pleader residing at Girgaum outside the Fort ..... Deceased.
1. DAJI ABAJI KHARE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, High Court Pleader, residing at Club Road, Byculla, and 2. GULABBHAI VASANJI DESAI, of Bombay Anavil Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court residing at Chunam Kiln Road, Girgaum two of the Executors named in the Will of the above deceased. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 19th day of October, 1915.
Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABBHAI and BILIMORIA
2171 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of YARN and COTTON and SILK GOODS of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills Company, (now in liquidation) has been postponed by the Receiver Mr. R. D. Sethna, until further notice. 2173

NOTICES.

THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Register on the 27th October 1915 on and after Thursday, the 28th October, 1915, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.)
D. MORRIS,
Asst. Chief Agent.
27, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 27th October, 1915.
2163

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. WAKASA MARU having arrived on the 27th instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. ISUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WARNING.

TO-NIGHT IS NOT THE NIGHT
But Saturday night
Is the night when
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT."

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, DEWJI, BRESLAUR AND OTHER GOOD MAKERS, SELECTED ARTISTIC CABINETS FROM THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, ROLL-TOP OFFICE TABLE BY ROBERTS, COTTAGE PIANO BY SOUNDY &c., &c.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th October at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the first floor of Gymkhana Chambers No. 11, Outram Road, in the Fort, the very valuable, handsome, artistic, substantial and made-to-order high class furniture consisting of sliding dining tables, dining room, chairs, solid mahoganised sideboard by well-known English maker, dinner waggons, meatsafes, dumbwaiters, walnut wood, English, secretariat, bookcase, revolving office table specially made-to-order by John Roberts, rich silk tapestry lined drawing room Chesterfield suits of sofas and chairs, selected velvet lined rich artistic cabinet from the School of Arts, brass pot palm stands by Lazarus, sweet toned full compassed iron framed grand cottage piano by Soundy & Co., writing tables, teapoys, office chairs, ladies' chairs, music cabinets, hand painted vases, rich bronze ornaments, door curtains, artistic engravings, glass screens, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washing tables, hatstands, English cane chairs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads by Evans Frazer, baba cots, direct current table electric fans of 16 and 12 inches, electric ceiling fan, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher, platedware by Mappin & Webb and other makers, etc., ice box, chicks, china mattings, oil carpet, Persian and Indian carpets etc., etc. The property of J. W. Chadwick Esq., Chief Manager Messrs. J. H. Rilley & Co., Ltd.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
AT 4 P.M. (S.T.).
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomji Dorabji Roeinton:—
1 Motor Car No. 3126, 4-Cylinder, Torpedo shape.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th October, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

82, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property at Mahim advertised for Wednesday, the 24th of November, 1915, under instructions from Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., the Attorneys for Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, is POSTPONED until further notice
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th October, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Next Saturday October 30th at 9-30 p. m. sharp
GEORGE GROSSMITH'S GREAT LONDON THEATRE SUCCESS
"TO-NIGHT'S the NIGHT"
"TO-NIGHT'S the NIGHT"
will be produced for the first time in India by the
BANDMANN OPERA CO.
New Artistes (30). New Costumes. New Scenery.
Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the vacant shop at Church Gate Street, Fort, near the Church (where all goods are removed for sale), the up to date and substantially made household furniture consisting of Dining Table and Chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggons, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, hall and corner cabinets, marble top hall tables and teapoys, fancy tiled and Curzon chairs, Baby easy chairs, a large assortment of cane seated and wooden chairs, folding wooden chairs, desk chairs, camp cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, carpet and a few pieces of glassware, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman.
Goods are on view.
BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th October, 1915.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.
Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.
Order books supplied gratis on application.
MANAGER.

DANCE

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
And in the presence of
The Royal Belgian & Allied countries' Consuls
The Ex-Soldiers' Society of India & Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a
SUBSCRIPTION DANCE IN THE
TOWN HALL
BOMBAY
On Friday, the 5th Nov., 1915.
In aid of the
BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.

Dancing Commences at 9-30 p.m.
Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Secretary, Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society 'Times' Building.
Or at the Door.
Rs. 3—0—0 One Lady and Gent.
Rs. 1—8—0 Extra Lady.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—
AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shs Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Dattatraya Mahadeo Zanekar.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
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BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
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BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nanseewanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HUBLI.—G. N. Devdhar, Station Road.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD, Sind (Camp).—Manager Standard Book Stall.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—Standard Bookstall.
KARACHI (Camp)—Manager Standard Book Stall.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society, Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NASIK.—Mahadeo V. Joshi, Main Rd.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Balsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Japanese Stores, The Mall.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapit.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE.

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
Telephone 2020.

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TIME
on week days:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

NOW SHOWING THIS STUPENDOUS FILM

Which is admitted to be the greatest series of Motion Picture Plays ever produced and shown to the Public by any Firm. The Players, the Author and the Pathe' Resources guarantee to you the quality of the Production.
The story is clean and wholesome, yet with plenty of

THRILLS, ADVENTURES, NARROW ESCAPES VILLAINY, LOVE

scattered throughout; the most thrilling, almost unbelievable spectacular accidents appear in every episode.

PEOPLE ARE COMING TO SEE THIS FILM BECAUSE IT IS JUST WHAT THEY HAVE OFTEN HOPED TO SEE SOME TIME.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME,
1. **POLICE DOG No. 2.** Comic Cartoon by Bray.
2. **PATHE'S GAZETTE.** Latest.
3. **WIFFLES JOINS THE GANG.** Comic.
4. **TYPICAL JAPANESE DANCES.** Interesting.

COME AND SEE IT.
YOU TOO
WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

5. PERILS OF PAULINE
14th & 15th Spisodes.
Intensely Exciting Scenes.

DON'T FORGET TO READ THE STORY OF THIS WONDERFUL FILM IN THIS PAPER.
Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday & Saturday.

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TIME
on week days:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 26.
Tayabi — Exley — Suez

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26.
Ozarda — Maples — Karachi

Oct. 27.
Kamor — Ordner — Singapore
Castalia — Kelso — Glasgow
Kasara — Ellis — Rangoon

The following steamers received port clearance on Wednesday.

Steamer — Clan Chatton — for Chittagong

Wednesday, October 28th, 1915.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 6th November.

S. S. Tayabi:—The steamer Tayabi, 2,041 tons, Captain R. Exley, arrived here yesterday from Suez, which port she left on the 2nd instant, in ballast.

S. S. Ozarda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,039 tons, Captain S. H. Maples, sailed on Tuesday evening for Karachi with a general cargo.

S. S. Kamor:—The steamer Kamor, 949 tons, Captain T. Ordner, left Bombay yesterday for Singapore, with general goods on board.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4,082 tons, Captain W. Kelso, sailed yesterday for Glasgow, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. G. Ellis, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

S. S. Clan Chatton:—The steamer Clan Chatton, 2,500 tons, Captain Pill, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Luzon Maru ..... N. Y. Kaisha ..... O. S. Kaisha
B. Hanametal ..... Lennox ..... M. M. Shirazi
D. & E. City of Calcutta ..... Rigby ..... K. Nixon & Co
G. Courland ..... B. S. N. Co
H. Singaporian ..... Saunderson ..... S. Tayebji & Sons
K. Favonian ..... Hocken ..... T. M. & Co
N. Incemore ..... Barry ..... J. F. & Co
P. Garryvale ..... Kearney ..... K. N. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Indravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Saraswati ..... K. N. & Co
Mahanadi ..... K. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Vlemeira ..... Paltie ..... J. F. & Co
5 Orangemoor ..... Edington ..... T. M. & Co
7 Iyo Maru ..... Okamoto ..... N. Y. K.
12 & 13 Hartington ..... Long ..... W. & A. G. & Co
15 Vita ..... Cammack ..... M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin ..... Manley ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Caledonia ..... Dowell ..... P. & O. Co
5 Jehangir ..... Lewis ..... T. M. & Co
6 Colaba ..... Ross ..... M. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Alavi ..... Thomson ..... T. M. & Co
Queda ..... Neilson ..... M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Baron Fairlie ..... Macdonald
Chakdara ..... Livingstone ..... M. M. & Co
Clan Chatton ..... Pill ..... K. Nixon & Co
Cigale ..... Jouanis ..... T. M. & Co
Gracchus ..... Smith ..... M. M. & Co
Harpathian ..... Rout ..... W. & A. G. & Co
Haus B ..... Henriksen
Jeddah ..... Loftus ..... T. M. & Co
Khosrau ..... Courtney ..... T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru ..... Tenjimato ..... G. Arbuthnot & Co
Kuran ..... Fanning ..... T. M. & Co
Richard Nordrook ..... Hunn
Suwa ..... Gilling
Tayabi ..... Exley

EXPORTS.

October 27.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 2 cases mango chutney, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 11 cwts. Colombo roots, M. A. Kayum; 4 pots rosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 2 bales hides, Allen Bros & Co.; 2 bales sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 3 cases indigo, David Sassoon and Co.; 200 cwts. kismiss, G. H. Haji Ismail.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 9 bales woollen carpets, King, King and Co.

FOR HULL.

Cragasnald (s) 400 bales hemp, G. N. Kapadia & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alavi (s) 200 bales cotton fly, J. A. Begbie & Co.; 1,499 cwts. rape seed, K. M. Nathoo; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton, K. Visram & Co.; 487 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alavi (s) 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus & Co.; 8,000 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Bros.; 6,898 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 15,400 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,003 cwts. linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 80 cwts. sharkfins, A. Chagla & Co.; 250 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 30 bales cotton shirting C. Ebrahim & Co.; 600 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

Iyo Maru (s) 186 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 202 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.; 168 bales cotton, S. Nathobhai & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Iyo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 640 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.
Iyo Maru (s) 35 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR YOKARCHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 250 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.

IMPORTS

S. S. Richard Nordrook from Bangkok, Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co.:—2 cases, 9 bundles raw silk, 49,717 pieces, 3,316 bundles wood teak, 4,311 pieces wood timber other than teak.

S. S. Luzon Maru, from Kobe, Agents, O. S. Kaisha:—150 jars acetic acid, 3 casks bleaching powder, 10 casks sulphuric acid, 5 casks hydrochloric acid, 3 cases camphor oil, 245 cases camphor, 4 cases potash iodide, 200 cases naphtaline balls, 5 casks washing soda, 100 casks iron sulphate, 1 case drugs, 1 case ichthyol, 950 casks cement, 72 cases glass chimney, 4 cases knitted goods, 216 cases porcelainware, 90 barrels, 65 casks, 100 cases coal tar, 5 cases peppermint crystal, 2 cases peppermint oil, 7 cases pronge powder, 35 cases beer, 22 bags star aniseeds, 448 cases confectionary, 1 case silk and cotton goods, 95 cases cotton drill, 2 cases silk goods, 11 cases, 115 bales cotton yarn, 101 cases cotton shirting, 45 cases cotton goods, 1 case cakes, 28 cases glass bottles, 4 cases leather goods, 10 barrels pitch, 4 cases glass mirrors, 29 cases matting, 6 cases nickledware, 72 bags, 148 packages ginger, 19 cases enamelware, 45 cases wax, 15 cases soap, 10 cases glass globes, 30 cases glass jars, 100 cases nails, 100 casks red lead, 23 cases cardamoms, 317 cases jam, 50 bags plumbago, 162 bags copra, 800 cases cassia, 100 bags sugar candy, 1 case silk umbrella, 30 cases preserves, 50 rolls earthenware, 266 slabs tin, 47 bags coffee, 15 bags sticklac, 1,335 pieces planks, 152 cases groceries, 106 bags damer bater, 21 cases bejamin, 6 bags cubeles, 4,945 bags rice, 3,222 bags sago flour, 123 chests, 206 cases tea, 1,669 bags betelnuts, 40 cases mace, 455 begs pepper, 274 bags nutmegs, 2,344 bundles rattans.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	Oct	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	ft. in.	Dept. on Still	Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still ft. in.
WED	27	m	1 29	27 5		Oct	m 7 18	20 6
			1 2a	25 2		27	m 6 59a	16 9
THUR	28	m	2 2	26 3			m 7 55	20 7
			1 32a	24 6		28	m 7 28a	17 6
FRI.	29	m	2 39	26 2			m 8 40	21 2
			2 11a	23 10		29	m 8 4a	18 4
SAT.	30	m	3 24	25 7			m 9 47	21 6
			3 7a	23 3		30	m 8 50a	19 2
SUN	31	m	4 27	25 2			m 11 57	21 4
	Nov		4 23a	23 0		31	m 10 11a	20 11
MON.	1	m	5 35	25 1		Nov	m 1 0a	20 7
			6 0a	23 3			11 57a	20 2
TU.	2	m	6 42	25 4		2	1 42a	19 6
			7 20a	24 3				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 27 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 36m.	„ 6h. 9m.
„ 28 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 37m.	„ 6h. 9m.
„ 29 (Friday)	„ 6h. 37m.	„ 6h. 8m.
„ 30 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 37m.	„ 6h. 7m.
„ 31 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 38m.	„ 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Monday)	„ 6h. 38m.	„ 6h. 6m.
„ 2 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 39m.	„ 6h. 6m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 October 31st 16h. 9-9m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m. First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-9

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 27th October 1915 was 30.061 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B 16

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. 1

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

There has again been widespread rainfall in the south of the Peninsula, where Salem has had 2 inches and Banagalore and Mangalore 1½ inches each.

Increase of rainfall in Lower Burma is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 27th October, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab—Skies are clear, Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Night temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess Night temperature is higher than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.82in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in north Malabar and the adjacent parts of the Konkan and in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.

A few showers may occur in Malabar, south-east Madras, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.7	68.0	75	0		
Do. (26th)	92.5	77.5	45	0		—0.06
Jask	92.5	78.5	44	0		—0.06
Do. (26th)						—0.06
Muskat	94.7	81.1	14	0		—0.20
Do. (26th)						
PUNJAB—	97.9	64.3	55	0.65		—4.09
Multan	89.7	53.0	51	14.58		—8.20
Rawalpindi	93.0	58.3	67	6.57		—8.69
Lahore	98.3	57.4	57	6.53		
Hisar	92.1	56.1	71	21.32		—1.86
Ambala	95.0	65.0	48	13.05		—10.64
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	96.6	67.1	38		16.08	—3.90
Agra	97.0	61.4	59		21.65	—2.87
Mainpuri	97.0	62.8	43		21.84	—13.39
Jhansi	93.0	65.1	66		57.26	23.74
Cawnpore	93.3	63.5	72		44.00	7.50
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	97.1	60.6	46		0.69	—1.57
Jacobabad	85.9	75.0	84		0.33	—5.75
Karachi	91.4	63.0	61		11.09	—7.96
Ajmer	93.7	55.0	38		10.53	—11.36
Jaipore	96.8	73.6	47		17.41	—8.99
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	92.6	69.8	71		4.67	—8.87
Bhuj	85.4	71.5	77		7.99	—6.70
Dwarka	84.6	70.7	77		10.49	—6.92
Veraval	96.0	66.7	43		11.34	—14.48
Rajkot	93.4	70.2	82		10.95	—8.87
Bhavnagar Para	90.5	70.3	86		27.44	—13.11
Surat	92.7	71.3	64		11.75	—17.37
Ahmedabad	93.7	65.6	56		6.96	—16.39
Deesa	92.1	68.0	47		15.64	—11.63
Neemuch	90.1	66.1	59		27.19	—4.04
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	89.9	63.3	76		70.78	18.70
Jubbulpore	90.4	65.2	38		42.34	—0.82
Saugor	88.3	66.9	75		43.59	—3 00
Hoshangabad	93.1	66.9	69		25.72	—4.53
Khandwa	93.9	65.5	54		26.88	—3.26
Akola	92.5	69.2	46		32.30	1.36
Amraoti	91.6	69.3	67		46.50	1.30
Nagpur	91.3	72.2	78		38.42	—10.73
Chanda	90.7	72.3	64		51.24	5.24
Raipur						
KONKAN—	88.6	78.4	88		76.18	5.70
Bombay	87.7	77.9	82		10016	1.07
Ratnagiri	86.8	76.1	91		85.13	—4.44
Mormugao	86.8	75.3	90		97.12	—19.75
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	93.2	66.1	71		21.65	0.83
Malegaon	88.6	61.0	69		29.10	9.39
Ahmednagar	91.4	71.7	77		34.90	10.73
Poona	92.3	69.6	54		25.59	—0.56
Sholapur	85.5	69.2	78		22.65	5.38
Bijapur	83.2	68.1	90	0.82	46.28	3.44
Belgaum	90.1	66.6	46		28.47	2.62
Aurangabad	91.1	67.0	71		34.09	—3.50
Niramabad (Indur.)	91.4	70.4	80		50.07	±8.18
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	86.6	72.1	94	1.70	93.06	—21.18
Mangalore	84.8	76.1	97	0.09	92.63	—4.89
Calicut	86.5	76.4	80	0.05	89.28	5.09
Cochin	86.0	79.0	85	0.07	33.17	0.20
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	91.3	77.2	77	..	39.26	—9.66
Masulipatam	91.3	72.5	86	0.14	?	?
Bellary	96.0	77.7	77	..	18.47	—5.40
Cuddapah	93.3	74.1	83	0.13	24.38	0.69
Madras	84.4	65.1	85	1.32	24.45	—0.58
Bangalore	88.6	70.0	81	0.12	11.39	0.03
Coimbatore	94.1	74.9	75	..	17.48	0.22
Trichinopoly	93.5	76.6	77	..	11.44	—7.78
Negapatam						

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Leggett, West Yorkshires.
Major M. R. Courage, Artillery.
Captain H. G. Farmer, Seaforths.
Captain G. B. McClure, Black Watch.
Captain H. K. Ostle, Londons.
Captain B. Wells, Middlesex.
Captain A. S. Whitworth, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant O. Hook Gordons.
Lieutenant J. M. Munro, Gordons.
Lieutenant A. H. Lowe, Sussex.
Lieutenant E. Ridger, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant M. G. Rowcroft, Lincolns.
Lieutenant H. S. Strange, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant J. P. Pakerman, Somersets.
Second-Lieutenant C. M. Beazley, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieutenant C. J. Clarke, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Cuthbert, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant O. W. de Putron, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant J. M. Mackintosh, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Mein, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant H. L. Taylor, Artillery.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Lieutenant R. Taylor, Engineers.
Lieutenant N. S. Whitton, Medicals.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant S. C. Swayne, East Kents.

MISSING.

Captain N. L. Mackie, Londons.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieutenant W. T. Pickin, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant K. L. Cole, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant J. Shufflebotham, Northumberlans.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. Steggall, East Kents.

KILLED.

Captain S. P. Bell, Artillery.
Captain H. G. Loftus, York and Lancasters.
Captain R. S. Scholefield, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant S. W. Bowes, Dorsets.
Lieutenant B. B. Cubitt, East Yorks.
Lieutenant H. C. Howard, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant F. J. Ealand, Somersets.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Kennedy, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant W. M. Poritt, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant F. M. Tod, Scottish Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. de W. Verner, Scottish Borderers.
Major R. W. Brakspear, Berkshires.
Captain H. P. Bennett, Seaforths.
Captain A. T. Bostock, Northumberlands.
Captain W. Howard, East Kents.
Lieutenant G. R. Carson-Parker, Artillery.
Lieutenant C. G. Clarke, East Yorks.
Lieutenant F. C. Lloyd, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant V. B. Odhams, Durhams.
Second-Lieutenant F. H. Friend, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. Kennedy, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Meynell, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant Honourable H. E. Robinson, East Kents.
Second-Lieutenant G. C. White, Cheshires.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

KILLED.

Captain B. C. Gunner, Northumberland Fusilers.
Lieutenant H. S. Steven, Black Watch.
Sec.-Lieut. G. V. Hine, Irish Guards;
Sec.-Lieut. E. E. Vaile, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sec.-Lieut. A. M. Scougall, Worcesters.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Sec.-Lieut. L. H. Beauchamp, South Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Captain W. K. Campell, Medicals.
Captin E. J. Grevelink, West Ridings.
Captain J. L. Hawkesworth, East Yorkshires.
Captain C. D. Gullick, East Kents.
Captain A. E. Jolivet, Somerset Lights.
Captain B. W. Parker, West Kents.
Captain R. H. Torkington, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain W. S. Vines, Highland Lights.
Lieutenant P. S. Brindley, Warwicks.
Lieutenant H. G. Bush, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant H. R. Tabor, Artillery.
Lieutenant D. C. Cotton, Artillery.
Lieutenant D. A. Cox, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant C. M. Dickinson, Medicals.
Lieutenant A. R. Owen, East Surreys.
Lieutenant J. C. Reith, Engineers.
Lieutenant H. A. Renwick, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant B. R. Taylor, South Staffords.
Lieutenant W. F. Tree, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant M. H. Carre, West Kents.
Sec.-Lieutenant F. Cresswell, Leicesters.
Sec.-Lieutenant S. S. Boden, Durham Lights.
Sec.-Lieutenant J. H. Stearn, Durham Lights.
Sec.-Lieutenant G. S. Wood, Durham Lights.
Sec.-Lieutenant Q. S. Greene, Coldstreams.
Sec.-Lieutenant C. H. Wilkinson, Coldstreams.
Sec.-Lieutenant J. R. Keats, Suffolks.
Sec.-Lieutenant G. A. Manning, Oxford and Bucks Lights.
Sec.-Lieutenant K. H. Marshall, Londons.
Sec.-Lieutenant J. R. Marsham, Worcesters.
Sec.-Lieutenant S. A. Milner, Royal Lancasters.
Sec.-Lieutenant W. E. Robertson, Camerons.
Sec.-Lieutenant G. E. Miall-Smith, Norfolks.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The 101st casualty list from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

119th Infantry.—Jemadars Pehelad Singh, Mohemedi Singh.

WOUNDED.

20th Duke of Cambridge's Infantry-Jemadars Kashmir Singh, Ahaz Khan.
119th Infantry, Jemadar Jisukh.

The following additional casualties are reported from France and Belgium.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

14th Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Hamilton (Indian Army Retired).

WOUNDED.

Royal Artillery, Major W. H. F. Weber.

TRIAL OF AN EUROPEAN BRITISH-BORN SUBJECT.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE ON APPEAL.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

Justices Ayling and Phillipps disposed of yesterday the question of jurisdiction regarding the trial of European British-born subjects in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. The accused, a European British-born subject, was fined by the District Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, under the Bangalore Municipal Bye-law for riding a bicycle without license. In the High Court it was contended on the accused's behalf that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code under which European British-born subjects could be tried was not in force in Bangalore, which was outside British India. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code extended hitherto to Bangalore by declarations issued from time to time by the Governor-General in Council, did not cover the provisions of the chapter of the code relating to the trial of British-born subjects.

Their Lordships, agreeing with the contentions, set aside the conviction and directed refund of the fine.

Father Morrissey, who has been the Roman Catholic priest at Epsom for 31 years, and is retiring after being 50 years a priest, has been presented by the residents of Epsom and neighbourhood with a cheque for £325. Lord Rosebery was a member of the presentation committee, which included Church of England clergymen and Nonconformists.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

Raizada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes:

"I am very glad to certify that Dongre's Balamrit is the best and reliable thing for children to improve their general health and to keep their condition well."

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Best and Simple — Cheap and Durable!

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The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed oy our **Deep Well Hand Pumps.** Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow *Prices and particulars on reques*

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	40	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	65	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	55	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	42	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating)	80	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating)	70	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	105	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	65	0	0

CROMPTON'S BOMBAY, Ltd.

135-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICA'S PROFITS FROM THE WAR.

The correspondence between Sir Edward Grey and the American Ambassador relating to the trade of Great Britain with neutral countries, as compared with the trade of the United States with those countries, has been published.

It opens with a request from Mr. Page to be informed regarding the amount of raw cocoa and preparations of cocoa exported from Great Britain to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Italy during the four months ending April 30, 1915, as compared with the same period of 1914 and 1913. Sir Edward Grey, in the course of a long reply,—deals not only with cocoa, but with cotton, tobacco, oils, rice, and a large number of other articles, and shows by statistics that the profits of the United States must have been proportionately greater than those of Great Britain owing to the demand from neutral countries. "As I hear," he says, "that statements, no doubt inspired by German agents, are being circulated in America to the effect that his Majesty's Government are trying to stop the legitimate trade of the United States with neutral countries in order to capture the trade for the British Empire, and are therefore allowing goods to be exported from the United Kingdom which they have not allowed to be imported into the same countries from the United States, I think it well to inform your Excellency immediately of the true state of the case."

COTTON, RUBBER, AND OIL.

The first article is cotton. Sir Edward Grey states that the increased re-export of cotton from this country to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the Netherlands during January to May, 1915, as compared with the same period in 1914, amounted to 503,995 centals of 100lb. The United States exported during this period in 1915 as much as 3,353,638 centals, as compared with 204,177 centals in January-May, 1914, an increase of 3,149,461 centals, or six times the increase in the export of cotton from the United Kingdom. Our re-exports of rubber to Scandinavia and the Netherlands declined from 17,727 centals in January-May, 1914, to 16,693 centals in January-May, 1915; exports of rubber from the United States increased from 1,579 centals to 5,040 centals. Larger re-exports of rubber to the United States from this country have taken place, but all other re-exports of rubber have declined, so that we have actually been supplying more rubber to the United States at the expense of other neutrals, while American exporters have taken advantage of this to ship increased quantities of rubber to Scandinavia and the Netherlands. In the case of lubricating oils, our increase during the period under review was 703,370 gallons; the United States increase was 3,857,593 gallons. The increase in the re-exports of unmanufactured tobacco from the United Kingdom was 2,937,244lb.; the corresponding United States increase was 6,081,848lb. The British increase was mainly due to the diversion of tobacco grown in the British Dominions, from Continental to United Kingdom ports. Our re-exports of cocoa rose from 2,976,143lb. in January-May, 1914, to 14,504,013lb. in January-May, 1915; exports from the United States rose from 12,300lb. in 1914 to 16,016,000lb. in 1915. In the case of coffee the United States exports, which were formerly much less, are now greater than those of the United Kingdom. The increased re-export of rice from the United Kingdom, which amounted to 198,458cwt., was entirely due to the diversion to the United Kingdom of Indian rice formerly carried direct to Hamburg and other Continental ports. The exports from the United States increased from 262cwt. in January-May, 1914, to 27,800cwt. in January-May, 1915, an increase of 27,538cwt. The increase in wheatflour in our case was 47,045 cwt., and of barley 249,512cwt.; in the United States the figures were respectively 2,555,593cwt. and 2,016,892cwt.

AN INCREASE OF 300 PER CENT.

In many cases, Sir Edward Grey points out, increases in United Kingdom re-exports were due to the fact that British Empire products, such as pepper, cinnamon, Indian tea, palm kernels, and copra, which formerly went direct to Hamburg, Rotterdam, or Copenhagen, are now sent to the United Kingdom, and thence distributed to old customers in Scandinavia and the Netherlands. The direct trade of the British Overseas Dominions with the port of Hamburg alone is very great in normal times. Our re-export trade, he adds, in unrefined tallow, quicksilver, agricultural machinery, sewing machines, cotton waste, carpets, thrown silk, chilled beef, preserved meat, butter, bananas, hemp, palm-oil, gas-oil, and fuel-oil shows a decline in the period under consideration.

"Everything in the statistics I have quoted," Sir Edward says in conclusion, "tends to show that the mercantile community of the United States has made profits proportionately equal to or greater than those of the mercantile community of Great Britain, in respect to all those demands which have inevitably arisen in Scandinavia and the Netherlands as a consequence of the closing of German ports. The total volume of the trade of the United States with these countries has increased 300 per cent. . . during the first five months of 1914 and 1915. The value of the total increase in these exports during this period amounted to 145,652,000 dollars.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 26th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		100
" " Imports		38,000
Mid. Americans		7.15— 5
Egyptian F. G. F.		9.70—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool as closing time.) ..	Jan.	12.39— 9
	Mar.	12.59—10
New York Official noon call	Jan.	12.42— 9
	Mar.	12.64— 6
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	12.29—16
	Mar.	12.51—15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26th.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	38,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Oct.	6.98
Oct.-Nov.	6.98
Nov.-Dec.	6.98
Dec.-Jan.	6.98
Jan.-Feb.	6.98
Feb.-Mar.	6.99
Mar.-Apl.	6.99
April-May	6.99
May-June	6.99
June-July	6.96
July-Aug.	6.92
Aug.-Sept.	6.77
Sept.-Oct.	6.62
Oct.-Nov.	6.58

(—9)

CLOSING RATES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26th.

Months.	To-day's price.	Decline on previous close.
Oct.	7.01	6
Oct.-Nov.	7.01	6
Nov.-Dec.	7.01	6
Dec.-Jan.	7.01	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.01	6
Feb.-March	7.01	7
March-April	7.00	8
April-May	6.99	9
May-June	6.98	10
June-July	6.95	10
July-Aug.	6.92	9
Aug.-Sept.	6.76	10
Sept.-Oct.	6.61	10
Oct.-Nov.	6.56	11

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 26th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.05
" " Fully Good ..	5.15
" " Fine ..	5.30
M. G. No. 1 Comra Good ..	5.45
" " Fine ..	5.75
" Broach Good ..	6.50
" " Fully Good ..	6.65
" " Fine ..	6.80
" Scinde Good ..	4.95
" " Fully Good ..	5.10
" " Fine	5.25

(Unchanged.)

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Oct. 26th.

Tone of Cloths.—Steady Buyers adopting waiting attitude. Shirtings impracticable. Business confined light fabrics.

Tone of Yarns.—Steady and well held.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 26th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	57,000
" Exports to Great Britain	9,000
" " to Continent	15,000

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

Futures at New York Jan.	12.16—19
Futures at New York Mar.	12.35—20
Spot Cotton at New York	12.10—25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.93— 7
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	12.09—17
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	12.28—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅜
Demand Bills	4.61 25
Silver Commercial Bars	48⅞

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Oct. 26th.

Transfers Deferred on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 @ ½ 1/32

Do. Do. on Madras Rs. 2,45,000 @ ½ 1/32

Transfers Deferred on Bombay Rs. 12,00,000 @ ½ 1/32.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 26th.

Bar Silver Spot .. .. 23 15/16 unchanged.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞	unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜	
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅜	
Interest day to day loans	3¾	
" 7 day market loans ..	4⅛	

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £865,000

Ex: on London at Paris Francs ..27.56+10

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 26th.

3½%	1925/28	..	..292¾ unchanged.
4½%	1925/45	..	..298⅝+½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Oct. 26th

WHEAT.

There are no sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian. } 56/6+6d.
Victorian. } February
New South Wales } nett sellers

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Nov.-Dec. Sellers unchgd. 43/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. sellers unchgd. 63

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. sellers unchgd. 56/6

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. 63+6d.

Toria Rapeseed 3% Nov.-Dec. unchgd. 57/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. sellers 60+1s.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers £9-3-9—1s. 3d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	unchgd	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B.		£72—5s.
Copper Braziers	unchgd	£99
Yellow Metal	unchgd	11
Hard Spelter.		53½+£4-10-0

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchgd 18/9

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool £18/5/0+10s.

Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie unchgd £4/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November-December. 19/3

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-December. 19/4½

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November-December 20/9

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. November-December 20/10½

Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. 62

" " Yesterday's Paid 61/4½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Paid 2/5½

Ceylon Rubber Nov.-Dec. Value 2/5¼

BANK FOREIGN REMITTANCE TELEGRAMS

A Telegraph Department Notification states that from the first day of November next bank foreign remittance telegrams may be accepted at quarter rates when the addressee is a member of the Expeditionary Forces in Egypt, France or Belgium. The telegrams will be accepted and dealt with on the same conditions as week-end telegrams.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The market to-day has been quiet and Good Broach, which opened at Rs. 297½, gave way to 29¼ in sympathy with lower advices from America. There is a small enquiry for New Crop styles but sellers are scare.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach, April 292.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 229.

F. Khamgaum Akola, January, 261.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	293	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	242	238	..	Jan. 1916
M.G.	239	..	..	Nov. 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	234	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	255/6	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	284	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore	281	..	..	"
M G. Akola, Khgm. ..	267/8	..	..	"
M.G Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dharmangaum, Pulgam ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	252	Nov. 1915
M.G. Bengals	240	..	..	Dec. 1915
H.G. Bhungalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 27th October, 1915. 5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	205	195	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	235	224	214	..	Ready old crop
	247	..	..	..	Ready new crop.
	..	237	229	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	205	..	Ready
	230	222	..	..	do.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	230	218	..	Ready old crop
	245	..	..	..	Ready new crop.
	..	248	240	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	250	240	..	Ready
	..	261	253	..	1/25 Jan. 16
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	252	242	..	Ready
	..	263	255	..	do.
Dharmangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	255	245	..	do.
	..	266	258	..	do.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	258	248	..	do.
	..	269	261	..	do.
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	260	250	..	do.
	..	271	263	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	262	252	..	do.
	..	273	265	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	268	253	248	do.
		269	..	292	1/25 Ap. 16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	220	208	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	250	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	270	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	244	do.
	..	..	..	240	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	271	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) 'Jaitha Terms,' i.e.' inclusive of 2 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 26th October, 1915:—

Cotton	6,487 Bales
Wheat	23,635 cwts.
Linseed	7,612 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	10,518 "
Ginjelly seed	1,290 "
Poppyseed	2,952 "
Groundnuts	2,318 "
Castorseed	15,521 "
Rice	9,523 "
Myrabollams	1,842 "
Cottonseed	8,574 "
Mowrasced	616 "
Gram	2,162 "
Joowar	3,968 "
Maize	200 "
Barley	4,110 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Wheat.
White Fessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 7, R.D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-13-6, R.D. per cwt.

Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-15, B.T. per candy
Forward Apl-May ... Rs. 9 4-6, R.D. per cwt

Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7-7, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-8, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 10-4, B.T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-9, R.D. per cwt

Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-13, R.D. per cwt

Groundnuts.
Rs 37-8, B.T. per candy

Mowraseed.
Rs. 4, B.T. per cwt

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-7, R.D. per cwt.

Cottonseed.
Rs. 24, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Nov.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	190¾ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong	134½
Do. Shanghai	174½
60 d-s Yokohama	153½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-1-3
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 27.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a brisk tone to-day and business on an extensive scale was booked during the course of the day with a fair advance in price. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept steady.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids closed at Rs. 515.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 392½.

Standards opened at Rs. 917½ but steadily moved up to Rs. 930.

Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,092½, Centrals to Rs. 1,962½, Swadeshi to Rs. 1,435, Kohinoors to Rs. 635, Currimbhai to Rs. 200, and Edward Sassoons to Rs. 227½.

Emperor Edward Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 395.

New Great Easterns improved to Rs. 196½, Century to Rs. 190 and Crescent to Rs. 95.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,590.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were placed at Rs. 926.

New Mofussil Press Co. shares were quoted at Rs. 332½.

Gujarat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 96 and Central Provinces at Rs. 115 x. d. Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 126.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 203½, Preference were quoted at Rs. 161.

Tata Hydro Electric Oordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,030

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 54.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 180.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 87.

4 per cent Bombay City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98¾.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

At yesterday's Share Market Government For 1st class coal shares there was some enquiry at firm rates.

The Bank of Bengal was at 1,690.

Coal:—Bengal coal 791, Borrea 8 5/8, Baraboni 12 3/8, Bansra 8 3/8, 8½, Bhalgora 2½, Damda (ord.) 161½, Huntodil 13, ment Paper 3½ per cent. was at 86-9 and small sums at Rs. 86-14.

Weakness in June section during the last hour on Monday was continued yesterday and prices declined except in the cases of Rs. 10 shares which were fairly steady. The volume of business was much reduced.

Kosoonda and Nyadee 19 3-8 and Raneegunge 27¾.

Jute:—Alliance (ord.) 245, Auckland (ord.) 140, Barnagore (ord.) 92½, Clive (ord.) 85, Delta (ord.) 305, Empire (ord.) 77, Howrah (ord.) 174, Kamarhatty (pref.) 105, Northbrook (ord.) 17, Reliance (ord.) 176.

The jute market report states that Hatkhola figures for 25th instant are as follows:—Imports 26,000, exports 46,000 and stocks 967,000. Balers bought 38,800 at Rs 6 to Rs. 11-7. Mills' bought 7,200 at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 8. Local market firm prices anna 1 to annas 2 higher.

London quotations £25-15 buyers, October, November and December.

The Calcutta baled jute market is steady but there is great volume of business going on. Rs. 53 is reported for first marks but sellers generally hold for Rs. 54. Daisee quotes Rs. 47 to Rs. 47-8, Ligtning about Rs. 43-8. Scarcity of freight, however, restricts business. Loose jute sellers continue firm in their ideas despite the fact that mills are offering little encouragement. Rs. 9-4 to Rs. 9-8 in value of jute (50-50) but margin between 3s. and 4s. is widening and practically amounts to Rs. 2 now. The baled jute market is unchanged. Rs. 54 reported paid for firsts. Jute is steady European jat (50-50) reported at Rs. 9-8. Good native jat at Rs. 9-4 with threes at Rs. 10.

GUNNY MARKET.

Heavy goods are quite heavy. Cs. are the only department where any activity is shown. November now quoting Rs. 36, June-March Rs. 34-8. There is some enquiry for Liverpools and Salt Nitrates. Hessians are steady though Nine Porters are in little demand 11 rate Rs. 16-12 November, 18-8 December 18, January-March.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The "Statesman" special London correspondent cables under date 25th October:—Messrs W. J. and H. Thompson report as follows:—This week's offerings comprise 60,300 packages of Indian Tea, 24,700 packages of Ceylon and 4,000 packages of Java. Good Indian teas were easier, medium qualities weaker and commons from a farthing to a half-penny lower.

Regarding the Ceylon sales the cable states Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson report there was a good market. Ceylon teas were about steady, others generally weaker.

INDIAN TRADE RETURNS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The returns issued by the Department of Statistics show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river and sea (foreign and coastwise) into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta for the week ending the 2nd October, 1915, was 9,104 tons as against 21,887 tons and 13,424 tons for the corresponding periods of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

The total exports by sea to foreign countries during the week were 55 tons as against 19,602 tons and 14,500 tons for the corresponding periods of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

Imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea from the 1st April to 2nd October 1915 were into Bombay 138,728, Karachi 481,273, and Calcutta 145,941 tons. This shows an increase of 4 per cent. on the total imports of the corresponding period of last year. Exports of wheat by sea on private and Government account from the 1st April to 2nd October 1915 were 639,157 tons. This figure includes all shipment reported up to date. Shipments in corresponding periods of 1914 and 1913 were 517,037 tons and 1,091,505 tons respectively

The total arrival of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes during the week ending the 2nd October, 1915, were 304,693 bales of four hundred lbs. as against 166,246 bales and 184,078 bales in the corresponding weeks of 1914 and 1913 respectively. Exports of raw jute abroad from Calcutta and Chittagong during the period were 94,052 bales against 75,277 bales and 246,850 bales in the corresponding weeks of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

Exports of gunny bags during the week were 28 millions in number against 7 millions last year and 10 millions in 1913 and exports of gunny cloth were 29 million yards as against 28 million yards last year and 93 million yards in 1913.

Arrival of raw cotton into Bombay were 28,474 bales of four hundred lbs. as against 2,026 bales and 26,868 bales in the corresponding weeks of 1914 and 1913 respectively.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE IMPERIAL MILLS CO., LTD.

In accordance with a notice an extraordinary general meeting of the Imperial Mills Company, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Secretaries, Managers and Agents of the Company, at Forbes Street, for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing as an extraordinary resolution the following resolution: "That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. J. H. Cooke and W. Turner Green be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Mr. H. R. Greeves, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who presided, after reading the notice calling the meeting, explained that on the previous day he had promised an adjournment of the meeting with a view to allow the shareholders to further consider over the proposal for liquidation of the companies. He would therefore, move for an adjournment of the meeting till 23rd November, the same day as that to which the previous day's meeting had been adjourned.

The chairman's proposal having found unanimous support, the meeting was consequently adjourned to 23rd November.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

The twenty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the New Mofussil Company Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon, at 27 Hummam Street, when Mr. N. J. Gamadia, presided. The following report was submitted to the meeting:—

The Cotton crop during the season was a fair average one and the total number of bales pressed in your Factories was 1,34,070 against 1,46,661 the year before. The profits for the year would have been better had not the oil business of the Company been so unremunerative in the year under report and had not the stocks of cotton and kuppas at our Khamgaon Factory been spoiled and deteriorated by the heavy rains which occurred unexpectedly in March last.

The profits of the year including Rs. 1,43,859-7-10 brought forward from last year amount to Rs. 3,11,145-11-6 from which your Directors have set aside to Depreciation Account Rs. 55,000; and from the remaining sum of Rs. 2,56,145-11-6 your Directors recommend a Dividend of Rs. 50 per share to be paid, equal to 12½ per cent. on the paid up Capital which will absorb Rs. 1,56,250; and the balance of Rs. 99,895-11-6 will be carried forward to next year's Account.

Mr. J. P. Chrystal was reelected director, and Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Company, were re-appointed auditors for the next year.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

The Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday at No. 3, Churchgate Street, when Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas, presided.

The following report was submitted at the meeting:—

As will be seen from the Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 30th June, 1915, the Company has during the year made a profit of Rs. 79,323-0-7 including the balance of Rs. 1,940-8-5 of previous year. Out of this sum the Directors have taken Rs. 11,924-9-5 towards writing off balance of Preliminary Expenses Account, Rs. 10,000-0-0 towards writing off Building depreciation, Rs. 53,000-0-0 towards writing off Machinery depreciation, and Rs. 4,398-7-2 to be carried to next year's Account, total Rs. 79,323-0-7.

The current year's prospects up till now seem to be favourable. Messrs. Lalji, Muranji and Company, Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company, have, as in the previous year, foregone Rs. 22,153-9-3 out of commission (Rs. 34,153-9-3) earned by them during the year under report. The Directors appreciate this action of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents in the interest of the Company.

Since the commencement of the working of the Mill on 28th August, 1909, it was only last year that the Directors were able to take Rs. 12,000 towards Machinery depreciation. In the usual course of things a large amount should have been taken to depreciation; but this the Directors were unable to do, owing to unfavourable result of previous years. In view of the profit made by the Company, the Directors, instead of distributing the profit to the shareholders, thought it advisable, in the interest of the Company, to divert the major portion of profit towards writing off Building and Machinery depreciation. The Directors hope that this step will be appreciated by the shareholders.

The Directors beg to report that since the date of last Meeting, 100 Debentures of "B" Series of Rs. 500 each have been repaid in July last. Out of the total number of 1,200 Debentures, 364 Debentures remain to be subscribed. These 364 Debentures are pledged with Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. against the balance of Rs. 1,78,908-6-2 of their loan.

Mr. Newman Taylor having resigned his seat on the Board on the eve of his departure to England the vacancy was filled up by appointing the Hon. Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat. This requires your confirmation.

The stock in hand on 30th June, 1915, was taken by Messrs. K. S Aiyer and Co., Auditors.

Two of your Directors Messrs. Naranji Dwarkadas and Madhevsing Narotam retire from the Board by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

Your Mill Building, Machinery and Stock and Stock-in-Process are insured against risk of fire for Rs. 15,46,863.

The retiring Directors were re-elected and the auditors—Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., and Mr. J. K. Parulker—were reappointed for the next year.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Final M.B.,B.S. Examination Results.

Public Lecture by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, on "Indentured Indian Labour," Empire Theatre, Fort, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 29.

Dr. D. A. Turkhad's public lecture on "Guinea Worm Direase," Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 30.

Bombay Medical Union: Meeting, 7-15; Dinner, 8-45.

SUNDAY, Oct. 31.

P. & O. s. s. Persia with English Mails due at daylight.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, Oct. 28.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending 30th October, 1915.—Sergeant E. G. Pearson, and Lce Corpl. L. C. H. Goode.

Riding School.— Riding School for the current week for Recruits and Remounts, Wednesday and Friday, 7 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle and sword.

To-day, Thursday, 28th.—Commanding Officer's Parade at 7-15 a.m. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station. Dress Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, rifle, sword and bandolier.

Members should notify their Troop leaders if they are unable to attend this parade and state reason.

Corps Standing Camp.—It is notified for information that the Corps Standing Camp at Santa Cruz will open on Saturday, the 30th instant. Members who have already done so should submit their names of the Sergt. Major, Council Road at once if they intend to reside in Camp, week-ends may be spent in Camp on notifying the Mess President.

Captain H. J. Wallis, (I.A.) will give a lecture on the short Rifle Infantry III to Troop Leaders and N. C. Officers of the Corps this Thursday evening the 28th instant from 6 p.m. at the Corps Headquarters, Council Road.

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lt-Col.,
Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, Oct. 27.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, Commanding,

No. 921. Parades.—No. 1 Company will parade at Old Headquarters, Fort, on Thursday 28th instant at 7 a.m. for Dummy Loader Drill.

No. 922 Musketry.—Musketry Class Firing will be carried out on the British Infantry Range Colaba, on Sunday 31st idem at 7 a.m

No. 923. Commands.—Captain Newman Taylor assumes command of the Electrical Engineer Company from forenoon of 28-10-15.

No. 924 Leave.—Reference Corps Order No. 906 d/20.10-15 Spr. C. S. Murray's date of expiration of leave should read 31-10-15 not 15-11-15.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieutenant,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15. ... ...

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Salsette which left Bombay on the 3rd instant arrived in London at noon on the 26th instant. All well.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Persia with the outward Mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Sunday next.

DADAR RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Dadar Railway Travellers' Annual Thanksgiving Mass will be celebrated in the Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, on Sunday next at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) There will also be a Requiem Mass at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday the 3rd. November at the above Church for the repose of the souls of the deceased subscribers.

SUICIDE OF A SIXTY YEARS OLD LOVER

Dr. J. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Narayan Hari, a Hindu, aged about 60, residing at Kajipura.

Girjibai, a widow, said the deceased was her son's father-in-law About three months ago she asked the deceased to marry her and the deceased consented. She used to see him daily but his brother objected to the match and threatened to drive the deceased out of the house if he married her. The brothers had a quarrel over the same subject on Monday. The deceased was found lying unconscious in his bed on Tuesday and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from the effects of opium poisoning, and he died on Wednesday morning.

The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning, probably an act of suicide.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital for the month of August last shows that the total number of patients admitted during the month was 60. There were 87 patients remaining over from the previous month. Out of the total 147 treated during August, 25 were discharged cured, 35 left relieved or of their own accord, 6 died and 81 remained at the end of the month. The receipts realised during the month amounted to Rs. 2,808-14-0, while the actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,231-5-8.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

AN OLD OFFENDER SENT TO PRISON.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Inspector Sykes charged Rangoo Mahadev, Hindu aged 25 with the theft of a handkerchief belonging to one Bhiwa Babaji.

The prosecution story was that the complainant was standing near the Elphinstone Theatre at Grant Road on the night of the 24th instant, when the accused pulled out the handkerchief out of his pocket. The accused ran away, but was chased and caught. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate disbelieved him and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment as he had seven previous convictions.

STEALING BRASS TUBES.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Magagon Deputy Inspector Histed charged Dewsee Jeha, Lakha Sama, Koda Lakha and Jiwan Govind with theft of brass tubes belonging to the G. I. P. Railway.

On the night of the 13th instant the accused were taking the brass tubes in a hack victoria when they were stopped near the Moreland Road by Police Constable No. 226 E. All the accused jumped out and ran away, except No. 1, who was arrested on the spot.

Accused No. 1 pleaded guilty to the charge while the rest pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced accused No. 1 to three months' rigorous imprisonment and acquitted the others, as the evidence against them was of a conflicting nature.

BASSEIN GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Bassein (Thana) an historic place, once famous for its healthy climate, has been of late losing its reputation in consequence of annual visitations of epidemics such as plague, cholera, typhoid, malaria, &c., in a most virulent form. It is not at all an exaggeration to say that these unwelcome visitors have taken in turns a complete hold of the place since not a single season passes without the dreadful presence of some one or other of the epidemics in the midst of the people, thus keeping them in constant awe and terror. At present typhoid has its free hand in the town and has assumed such a malignant form that some have fallen victims to it and several are lingering. It has been proved beyond doubt that these diseases take their origin in filthy and insanitary quarters due to the growth of epidemic germs and bacilli. Shallow places, ponds full of dirty stagnant water, and defective and filthy drains contribute mainly to the propagation of mosquitoes and epidemic germs which carry infection from place to place. To find such places in Bassein one has not to go too far as in the midst of the locality such depositories of epidemics are heedlessly allowed to spread the diseases to the utter disregard of the public health.

Further it is to be ventilated that the roads (with the exception of the main road) are not properly looked after; Lighting of public streets is neglected and flushing of privies requires constant attention and strict supervision of the Sanitary Department.

It is, therefore, for the interest of the rate-payers and the public that I respectfully invite the attention of the Municipal authorities to these standing grievances with a hope that they will receive a prompt redress at their hands.—Yours, etc.

"A FREQUENT VISITOR."

Bassein, Oct. 25, 1915.

RUMI-THE SUFI SAINT OF PERSIA.

At the Blavatsky Lodge of the Theosophical Society, Bombay, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala gave a public lecture last Monday on "Rumi"—The Sufi poet of Persia," when Mr. Jehangir Sorabji, the President of the Lodge, was in the chair.

The lecturer observed that heroes in one form or other came into existence from time to time. One of such was the great Sufi Saint, Maulana Jalal-ud-din Rumi, whose philosophy is transcendental in its spirit and whose poetry is full of deep mysticism. Mr. Jhabvala proceeded to explain the religious philosophy of Eufism and its relation to the mysticism of the great Western philosophers, who have dwelt principally on the doctrine of love and ecstasy as the true bases of religion. Further, the lecturer expounded briefly the philosophical poetry of Rumi and in doing so asserted that the principles discovered by all poets and scientists with regard to man's connection with God were one in spirit though many in form. At the end of his discourse the lecturer pleaded for a united belief in God.

The Chairman then thanked the lecturer on behalf of the Society for his interesting discourse and the proceedings came to an end.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

TRIAL LIKELY TO LAST SEVERAL WEEKS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Oct. 27.

The trial of the conspiracy case, which will commence on 5th proximo in Benares Central Jail, is likely to last several weeks. It is reported that the prosecution will produce between 200 and 300 witnesses and if the number of defence witnesses is also large, which is not quite improbable, the case may drag on till after Christmas. There will be very strict rules about admissions and few beyond the persons concerned will be allowed to go in. The local authorities do not seem to have as yet received any instructions regarding the admission of press reporters. If the trial is to be held within closed doors, it is not at all unlikely that one of several local press reporters may be officially appointed to report and to supply the authorised local correspondent of the newspapers a summary of the day's proceedings according to the direction of the Commissioners. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. Ross, of the Allahabad Bar, while the accused will be defended by local counsel.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha stating that there was "a statue of the late Manekji Khurshedji Judge" at Byculla which was called by the public as "Manekji's statue," but which was lately styled by the Tramways Company as "Parsi statue," which was an insult to the name of the late judge. He enquired how the matter would have been received "if there had been a statue of Dr. Blaney or Justice Ranade and if it had been styled as Christian Statue" or "Hindu Statue." He expressed a hope that the Corporation would pay due attention to this matter.

The letter was recorded.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar moved "that the Commissioner be requested to give, if possible, an extra supply of water from 2 a.m. to 5 a.m., and 10. a.m. to 12 noon during the ensuing Divali holidays in addition to the usual supply."

The motion was carried.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE TANSA MAIN.

The Commissioner, in a letter, said: "I have the honour to state that it is desirable to mark the completion of the works connected with the duplication of the Tansa Main by some ceremony, and I would suggest that this could best be done by requesting his Excellency the Governor of Bombay formally to turn on the increased supply at the Malabar Hill Reservoir. I understand that, if the Corporation desire his Excellency to perform the ceremony, a date between the 8th and 12th December would be most suitable to ask him to do so, and I would request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a grant of Rs. 5,000 from savings on loans to cover the necessary expense including a casket to receive the address usual on such occasions."

The sanction asked for was granted and it was resolved to request his Excellency to perform the ceremony.

PROMOTION OF MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDY IN EUROPE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The following communiqué is issued:—

The Secretary of State has sanctioned on the recommendation of the Government of India the institution from Imperial revenues of a state scholarship of £200 to be awarded annually to an Indian woman graduate, and tenable in the United Kingdom or with special sanction in a foreign country for three, four or five years. The scholarship will usually be awarded for the study of medicine, but it may be occasionally available for training in certain other subjects. Further details of the scheme will shortly be published in a resolution. The first scholarship will be awarded next year.

A QUESTION OF LIMITATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Oct. 27.

At the High Court to-day Justices Sadasiva Iyer and Napier delivered judgment in an appeal in which the chief question for decision was whether a suit brought by a widow of a Mahomedan, to recover her share of moveable properties from her husband's sons, would be barred, if it was brought more than six years after the death of the husband. Their lordships had also to construe the wording when the cause of action accrues in article 120 of the Limitation Act.

Their lordships held that they were bound by the decision of the full bench reported in 34 Madras that the property vested in one of sharer was retained by him as a tenant in common, that the cause of action accrued from day to day and that if the suit was brought within 6 years from the date of denial the plaintiff's right to sue would not be barred.

COMFORTS FOR TROOPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The following press communiqué has been issued:—

The needs of the British and Indian troops in the several theatres of war served from India are beginning to grow as the winter approaches. Some idea of their wants can be gained from the fact that the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association despatched no less than 175 large cases of comforts for the troops in Mesopotamia alone on October 23rd. This means a considerable depletion in their stocks at the War Gifts Depot Bombay, and even larger indents are still in hand for urgent completion. The public are therefore reminded that the Indian Council confidently depend upon a continuance of their magnificent generosity of the past to enable the Association to deal with such heavy demands upon its limited resources. The universal cry is for warm clothing, including razais, flannel shirts, warm undervests and drawers, flannel pyjama suits, warm socks, felt slippers and cardigan jackets; also of course the numerous other items published in the Indian Council's printed circulars.

MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SESSION AT AN END.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MYSORE, Oct. 27.

Among the most important subjects that came up for consideration in the Representative Assembly yesterday were the question of giving a legal basis to the Assembly, which was noted for further consideration, as also that of the appointment of a non-official member to the State Council. The admission of Mysoreans to the I. C. S., and I.M.S., was next considered and it was said that the subject was under consideration.

THE DEWAN'S CLOSING SPEECH.

The Dewan in closing the session delivered a lengthy speech and indicated the views and present intentions of Government in regard to most of the subjects discussed. In the course of his speech he said:—

The question of the separation of the executive and judicial functions is one on which there is not much difference of opinion on principle between you and the Government. The Chief Judge is in favour of the proposal and we hope to make a beginning as soon as we see our way to provide the necessary funds.

The Rev. Mr. Gulliford enquired whether Government proposed to charge fees in primary schools. On the whole I think it is better to recover fees from children whose parents are able to bear the charge than forego the further expansion of education which such additional income would provide. During the past few years Government expenditure on education has gone up by leaps and bounds, that is from about Rs. 8,00,000 to over Rs. 20,00,000. We want every available rupee for the further extension of education. It is true in certain other advanced countries primary and even higher education is free but we have not their resources. The expenditure on primary education in those countries bears unlike in Mysore a very small proportion to their total resources.

The subject of local self-government has already been dealt with in my address and active steps will be taken to introduce a scheme developed by the Committee presided over by Mr. M. Kantarajurs. Government trust that the public will heartily co-operate with them in giving practical effect to the scheme.

He concluded: The Assembly has been doing very good work in bringing deficiencies in the administration and grievances and wants of the people to notice. By long practice it has learnt to do this work to perfection. There are numerous other subjects vital matters in our civic and public life which require attention if our progress is to be more rapid. Economic subjects are placed in the forefront of our programme because the primary wants of the people claim our first attention. There are many other subjects awaiting suitable organization to deal with subjects, for instance, like municipal government, town planning, encouragement of art and literature, improving discipline and social amenities in towns and villages. As no organisation exists to make the people even to think about these subjects it is no wonder that our earning power and working efficiency should be so low. Government expects every citizen to be a worker. If in addition to being this he gives a portion of his time, energy or money for public work either on behalf of the town or village in which he resides or of the State as a whole he will be making himself doubly useful. No subject of his Highness in this State should be content to remain a spectator. It is also important that the members of this Assembly and the public should keep themselves well posted in public affairs and with the means and resources of Government. That is why we ask you to discuss the budget. If the representatives of the public know what requests are feasible and what are not and put forward well considered proposals in which all aspects of a question have been previously considered, the work of compliance with them will be rendered easy. You have placed before Government some four hundred subjects. Many of them require additional funds. You have not suggested any new taxation There is no proposition in which you offer co-operation or help of any sort on behalf of the people. I may reminnd you that there are countries in which people hand over in some shape or other over thirty per cent. of their net earnings to their Governments to be spent on the public administration and the development work of their country. The tendency of the public in the past has been to ask for a great deal more than Government can give. I hope in future there will be both give and take and mutual trust and co-operation between the officials and the representatives of the non-official public. It is only when Government officers and the public begin to see eye to eye and supplement each other's efforts that good administration and the permanent prosperity of the country as a whole will be promoted.

Votes of thanks to the Dewan, Councillors and departmental heads brought the session to a close.

JUTE BLAZE IN CALCUTTA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Last night a fire broke out in a jute godown at Hatkhola. The fire brigade on arrival at the spot found a flat loaded with bales of jute well ablaze opposite the Strand Bank Press Jetty. The firemen at once commenced operations. After a struggle lasting for about a couple of hours the fire was brought under control. The brigade and the firefloat had to stand by throughout the night to play water on the smouldering embers. It is as yet too early to form an estimate of the damage caused by the fire.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET AT YEOTMAL (BERAR)

YEOTMAL GYMKHANA V. MADRASI UNION CLUB, AKOLA.

This match was played at the Yeotmal Postal ground on Tuesday last. The game resulted in a win for the Yeotmal Gymkhana Club by an innings and 85 runs.

MADRASI UNION CLUB.

First Innings.

Jagapath (Capt.) 0, Parolkar 1, Gopal 10 Ambadas 4, Hanmant 0, Damoo 0, Amir 18, Deshmukh 1, Kane 0, Ayya 2, Somaya (not out) 0, extras 18. Total 52.

Second Innings.

Parolkar 2, Damoo 0, Jaganath (Capt.) 1 Amir 0, Ambadas 2, Hanmant 5, Gopal 6, Ayya 1, Deshmukh 5, Kane 6, Somaya (not out) 0, extras, 14. Total 36.

YEOTMAL GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Shukul (Capt.) 11, Girdhar 6, Dr. Rajannan 8, Khanzode 20, Ramrao 0, Ishvaraiya 22, Gangadin 7, Seth Ramgopal 35, Sher Jamman 16, Mukund 19, Dattatraya (not out) 1, extras 28. Total 173.

CRICKET AT THANA

A cricket match was played on Sunday last at Thana between the Thana C. C. and the Kitchener's C. C. (Aloysians) in which the latter won by 9 runs. The scores were:—

KITCHENER'S C. C.

First Innings.

J. M. Lawrence 0, M. Fernandes 3, A. Sequeira 19, A S D'Souza 0, L Bunyan 18, S A Davies 7, L Sequeire 3, M D'Souza 4, John Tellis 0, S Dias (not out) 0, M D'Souza 1, extras 5. Total 63.

Second Innings.

J M Lawrence 0, M Fernandes 6, A Sequeira 0, A S D'Souza 11, L Bunyan 6, S A Davies 4, L Sequeire 19, M D'Souza 1, John Tellis 0, S Dias (not out) 0, M D'Souza 0, extras 21. Total 68.

THANA C. C.

First Innings.

E. Almeida 14, M. Rebello 8, N. Almeida 10, S. Dias 0, D. Soares 0, D. Rebello 6, A. Almeida 0, E Periera 24, H Remedius 4, T Remedius 2, G. Aguiar (not out) 0, extras 7 Total 75.

Second Innings.

E. Almeida 10, M. Rebello 6, N. Almeida 0 S. Dias 0 D. Soares 2, D. Rebello 10, H. Almeida 0 E Periera 0, H Remedius 0, T Remedius 6, G. Aguiar, (not out) 0, extras 13. Total 47.

SAFETY OF THE COOPERAGE MAIDAN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—There was a Band playing at the Esplanade Bandstand yesterday evening and a large number of people including children were promenading on the Maidan. Now this small patch of land is kept in a most disgraceful condition. It is full of holes and large pieces of stones are lying about. About dusk last night, a Parsi boy about twelve years of age while walking happened to put his foot in one of the holes with the result that he lost his balance and fell down and had his arm fractured. Some Hindu friends picked him up and placed him in a victoria which two European gentlemen at once placed at this disposal. The father of the boy would do a great public service by demanding heavy damages from either the Municipality or the Improvement Trust for keeping the land in such a dangerous condition. Surely the party responsible for looking after this piece of ground ought to be prosecuted for neglecting to look after it. The other night I stumbled against a big boulder and was nearly coming to grief and I had the stone removed and placed near a lamp-post. Is this state of things creditable to the first city in India?—Yours, etc.,

H. R.

Oct. 24, 1915.

THAKORE SAHEB OF GONDAL.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS AT DHORAJI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DHORAJI, Oct. 27.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb on his way to Dhoraji was profusely garlanded by the traffic, loco and engineering staff of the Gondal-Porbandar State Railway at Jetalsar Junction. The receptoin at Dhoraji station by Hindu and Mahomedan representatives of the people was enthusiastic. In a large Pandal containing about five thousand persons His Highness was presented with the people's address. In the course of his reply he said: "Life be it long or be it short, can have no value for me unless I can be of some use to my people." There were prize distributions to the pupils of local schools. Her Highness the Rani Saheba gave a donation of Rs. 1,500 in commemoration of the auspicious day. An evening party followed by a torch light procession terminated the celebrations.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

Referring to the Indian Civil Service Bill, the "Bengalee" says:—"We earnestly pray that in view of the universal expression of Indian opinion the Bill may be dropped, subject to a suitable provision being made to safeguard the interests of young men now serving at the front who are likely to compete for the Indian Civil Service. The requirements of their case would be met if it were provided that the time that they are away at the front and one year more will not count as against them in computing their age. Such a provision as we have suggested would effectually protect their interests, do away with nomination altogether and would be readily acquiesced in by Indian public opinion."

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

SOME COINCIDENCES IN SCORING.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

Both Chelsea and Brentford are still unbeaten in the London Combination competition, but though both were playing on their own ground on Oct. 2, neither could force a victory, Fulham sharing points with Brentford at Griffin Park, while Millwall was level with Chelsea at the end of the game at Stamford Bridge. In each case the score was two goals to the credit of either side, and it is a singular fact that eight teams out of the twelve in the competition registered two goals. There was another remarkable event in connection with the competition, for Tottenham Hotspur was beaten on its own ground by the Crystal Palace side, who scored four goals as against the Hotspurs' two. Now the ex-Cup holders have the doubtful privilege of being the only side in the London Combination without a victory to their credit, for Watford won at Selhurst, the Southern League champions beating Croydon Common by 2 goals to 1. Even with this reverse, however, Tottenham is not at the bottom of the list, for, despite Watford's victory, the Hertfordshire club has the bottom place, its goal average being inferior to that of the Hotspur and the Queen's Park Rangers, each of whom is on the same mark as Watford as regards points.

Millwall's division with Chelsea was very meritorious, and the dashing system of the old Isle of Dogs team was in marked contrast with the more finished style of the Stamford Bridge team. Millwall, whose forwards, although not quite so well together as those of Chelsea, played fast football, and there was no question about the earnestness of their endeavours.

Brentford and its supporters are to be congratulated on the success that has attended the efforts of their team, and the result of two goals each in the game with Fulham was a fair reflex of the run of the play. Brentford should have much better backing now than has been the case in the past.

West Ham United brought off its first victory of the season at the expense of the Queen's Park Rangers, who lost by the odd goal of three. The Rangers were weakened by the absence of Petty Officer Mitchell and Nisbet, both of whom are injured and the introduction of Lieutenant F. Blake in the forward line was not a success, and he changed from the centre to outside right in the second half. West Ham was the better side, because its combination was superior to that of the Rangers but the latter deserve great praise for the manner in which they rallied after being two goals down in the first five minutes. Certainly the visitors were lucky to score, for Leahy should have stopped the shot that Fox made a quarter of an hour from the end, but at the same time one must give praise to a team which never gave up after what was for it a very disheartening opening.

By far the most remarkable result in the Lancashire section of the League was that at Bolton, where the Wanderers lost to Southport Central by the extraordinary score of 7 goals to 0. Neither the Wanderers nor Preston North End have won a game, whereas success has well attended the efforts of Manchester City which heads the list with nine points.

In the Midland section there is a tight race between Notts County, Bradford, and Leeds City, and it seems rather curious to see such famous clubs as Derby County and Sheffield Wednesday without a win to their credit.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Positions of the Clubs to Oct 3rd.

	Pld.	Won.	Lst.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agst.	Pts.
Chelsea	5	3	0	2	9	4	8
Brentford	5	3	0	2	8	5	8
Millwall	5	3	1	1	10	5	7
Crystal Palace	5	3	2	0	10	6	6
Arsenal	5	3	2	0	10	8	6
Clanton Orient	5	2	2	1	6	5	5
Fulham	5	2	2	1	13	12	5
Croydon Common	5	2	2	1	7	7	5
West Ham United	5	1	2	2	4	6	4
Queen's Park R.	5	1	4	0	6	10	2
Tottenham H.	5	0	3	2	5	11	2
Watford	5	1	4	0	4	16	2

THE LEAGUE.

Positions of the Clubs to Oct. 3.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agst.	Pts.
Manchester City	5	4	0	1	13	6	9
Stockport County	5	3	0	2	12	9	8
Oldham Athletic	5	3	1	1	9	6	7
Southport Central	5	3	2	0	12	4	6
Everton	5	3	2	0	16	9	6
Burnley	5	2	1	2	16	9	6
Liverpool	5	2	1	2	10	7	6
Stoke	5	2	1	2	9	8	6
Rochdale	5	2	2	1	4	8	5
Manchester United	5	1	2	2	10	11	4
Blackpool	5	1	3	0	8	11	2
Bury	5	1	3	1	12	17	3
Bolton Wanderers	5	0	4	1	7	19	1
Preston N.E.	5	0	5	0	3	17	0

Positions of the Clubs to Oct. 3.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agst.	Pts.
Notts County	4	4	0	0	11	3	8
Bradford	5	4	1	0	13	7	8
Leeds City	5	4	1	0	13	8	8
Bradford City	4	3	1	0	10	5	6
Hull City	5	3	2	0	11	9	6
Barnsley	5	2	2	1	9	7	5
Leicester Fosse	4	1	1	2	4	3	4
Lincoln City	5	2	3	0	13	15	4
Grimsby Town	5	1	2	2	7	11	4
Notts Forest	4	1	2	1	8	10	3
Huddersfield Town	4	1	2	1	3	9	3
Sheffield United	5	1	3	1	11	14	3
Derby County	5	0	3	2	8	13	2
Sheffield Wednesday	4	0	4	0	6	14	0

RESULTS TO SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2 (inclusive).

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Agst.	Pts.
[illegible]	7	7	0	0	22	2	14
[illegible]angers	8	5	0	3	16	3	10
[illegible]arts	8	4	2	2	14	9	10
[illegible]herwell	7	4	2	1	17	10	9
[illegible]arnock	7	4	2	1	14	9	9
Hamilton A.	7	4	3	0	16	11	8
Morton	7	4	3	0	15	11	8
St. Mirren	7	4	3	0	12	11	8
Dundee	7	3	3	1	14	14	7
Partick Thistle	6	2	1	3	7	10	7
Ayr United	7	2	3	2	10	12	6
Falkirk	7	1	2	4	6	8	6
Hibernians	8	2	4	2	9	12	6
Aberdeen	8	1	3	4	12	17	6
Airdrieonians	7	1	3	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Queen's Park	7	2	4	1	[illegible]	21	4
Clyde	7	2	4	1	[illegible]	17	4
Dumbarton	7	1	4	2	3	19	4
Third Lanark	7	0	3	4	5	9	4
Raith Rovers	7	0	4	3	3	10	3

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, Oct. 28, 1915.

A PESSIMISTIC STATEMENT.

Lord Lansdowne's statement in the House of Lords regarding the situation in the Balkans is not very cheering. He tells us, with a due warning as to the danger of speaking of the future course of military events, that the chances of the Serbians being able to withstand the German advance for long are not great. And he adds that the number of British troops sent to Serbia up to now is only thirteen thousand! The French, it is stated, have sent a considerably larger force but we are driven to assume from the whole tenour of Lord Lansdowne's statement that the Allies are not yet in a position to render the gallant Serbians that assistance which alone can save them from a practical occupation of their country by the Austro-German armies. In the meanwhile we are to remain comforted with the assurance that the whole situation is being most carefully considered and that no step will be taken that has not been most gravely thought over and discussed with the Allied Governments. More troops are to be sent to the Near East, but when and in what number we are not told; indeed, the Government do not know anything as to that themselves apparently, as they have not yet taken a decision. It would seem, that the Serbians are to be left to bear the brunt of an onslaught on their country, which they are admittedly not strong enough to meet, while the Allies are discussing questions which it seems to us, in view of what was known as to the possibilities of the situation, ought to have been settled and provided for months ago.

All this is frankly very disappointing. One begins to realise why the Greeks regarded discretion as the better part of valour and failed to fulfil their treaty obligations. But we have no desire to go into that at present. What we feel the public have a right to ask in this country is, why they have been allowed to be misled during the past few weeks into the belief that a substantial force of allied troops had been landed at Salonika, beginning with the modest figure of 150,000 and was already rendering such assistance to the Serbians as to make the success of the Austro-German advance extremely doubtful. The Censor has more than one duty to fulfil, and besides exercising a veto over news which it may be undesirable for various reasons for the public to know, we are entitled to expect that he will not allow the cables to be flooded with such a host of misleading reports and speculations as have been poured into India regarding events in the Balkans during the past few weeks. Nothing can be more undesirable at such a time than the free publication of reports which lead to a state of public optimism which is quite unjustified by the events as they are known to the authorities. There are occasions, of course, when the authorities are as much in the dark as the public, and no great harm is then done by letting the latter know all that there is to know in the way of rumour. But in such a case as this, where issues of so grave a character are involved, it seems to us most improper that reports so egregiously at variance with the true state of affairs should have been allowed to be published. Lord Lansdowne's statement will come as a considerable shock to a public which has been persistently fed with false and misleading news, which has been the more readily accepted because it was known that it had to pass the censorship of Government.

We have no desire to take a more pessimistic view of the position than Lord Lansdowne's statement actually warrants, and it may be that he went out of his way purposely to emphasise the gravity of the situation that has to be met, in order to dissipate that incorrigible optimism in England which so gravely interferes with recruiting. As he stated himself, the position of the Central Powers is very serious. They can make no headway in the West, where they continue to suffer heavy losses and are the victims of a process of attrition which is patently telling its tale. In the East they have failed to achieve their object and the Russians are more than holding them in check. Hence the Balkan adventure. But Lord Lansdowne himself expresses the view, which we must assume is that of the Government, that the Central Powers having sought a new direction of attack, satisfactory to themselves, the key to the problem lies in the eastern corner of Serbia. If this is so, and there is no reason to doubt that the view is a correct one, why hesitate for a moment in sending to Serbia such aid as will be of real and speedy avail in satisfactorily checkmating the attempt of the Central Powers to seek a new solution of their difficulties. The true strategy is always to strike most heavily at the point where the enemy is striving chiefly to achieve a decision. But in spite of Lord Lansdowne's realisation of the fact that "events are moving very rapidly" the Allies' decisions are taken very slowly. We are told that when larger reinforcements reach the Mediterranean it will be necessary to "take a careful stock of the position," and General Munro who has "arrived in that part of the world" has been instructed "to report his opinion as soon as possible." Let us hope he will be able to do so before it is too late to act upon it. Lord Lansdowne's statement cannot but create a very unsatisfactory impression on the public. Not the least unpleasant feature of it is a note almost of apology for having thought of sending any aid to Serbia at all. That seems to suggest that there exists a body of opinion which disapproves of any sort of diversion of forces from the other theatres of war. But the Government should be strong enough to have the courage of their opinions, and we like neither the note of apology nor the tone of hesitancy which mark Lord Lansdowne's speech. Whatever is to be done requires to be done promptly and without fear of public criticism. The Govevrnment is not in the position of a party Government. It has been put in power to act with promptitude and efficiency on the decisions of its naval and military advisers. If it is going to hesitate and to delay action in order to appease criticism, Great Britian will have taken the first step towards a dictatorship.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

In discussing grave economic problems, affecting the weal or woe of India in the future, it may be desirable once more to remind those interested in the question, of what we have said over and over again, that the angle of vision from which we desire to view it is a broad and disinterested one. We are not attached to any shibolleths of the economic schools whether of Free Trade or Fair Trade, of Preferential or Protective Tariffs. Our aim is to offer a free and full presentment of views so that the public may be able to judge for themselves and draw their own inferences. Each school has its good as well as its bad points, and it is necessary as far as possible to reject what is illogical or misleading or mischievous and to urge only what is sound and wholesome, and above all suited to the present economic condition of the people and their future interest and welfare. We have to discuss these grave problems on what may be called reasoned truth as modified by every day practical experience. The science of economics itself, we have always held to be empiric. The infallible dogmas of to-day become the heresies of to-morrow and *vice versa*. In fact with human progress in a variety of ways there can be no finality and he is really no friend of economic truth who airs from a spirit of self-conceit what he fancies to be his own unfailing views. Our articles, are not intended for self-loving sciolists or tyros or for those who pose as economic pontiffs.

It has been repeated from many a platform and in the press that a variety of foreign commodities are imported which might as well be made in this country. Stated in this broad and general way this signifies nothing in particular. There is not a civilized country in the world possessing a considerable international trade, as India does, whose people will not echo the same sentiment that is being dinned continually into our ears since the commencement of the present war. The commonest intelligence suggests that the less people are dependent on foreign commodities the better. The instinct of self-interest is exceeding powerful in each community or nation and the spirit of patriotism dictates how far it should be self-supporting and self-reliant. India is no exception to this instinct of our common humanity. And when the leaders of the Indian people say that it is better for them to diminish the imports of foreign commodities they are doing no more than to echo a universal platitude. But mere platitudes will not help a community unless they are converted into realities. It is a materialisation of the abstract which is needed. And the question that we have to ask the industrial reformers of this country is how far they are able to materialise those sentiments which they have been uttering so loudly for fifteen months past. As we said before, there were imports in 1913-14 of the value of Rs. 183 crores which was really 46 crores in excess of the annual average of the three immediately preceeding years and Rs. 67 crores more compared with the annual average of the quinquennium ending with 1909-10. But it should be borne in mind that six principal commodities actually contributed to the extent of 131 crores as follows:—

Cotton fabrics of all kinds	66 crores.
Metals, metal manufactures and cutlery	28 ,,
Sugar	15 ,,
Railway plant	10 ,,
Machinery	8 ,,
Oils	4 ,,

We now inquire whether our industrial reformers have patiently investigated the existing and future potentialities of India in order to discover how much out of these 131 crores of the principal commodities imported could be manufactured in India! That is the whole problem. It will be clearly seen from the above that out of the imports of 183 crores of goods, commodities of six principal kinds alone make up two-thirds of it. Is it not the right and proper line of investigation to trace the resources of the country with a view to ascertaining beyond the possibility of doubt, the ability of India to manufacture to a reasonable extent the commodities imported from foreign countries as shown above? We will first take machinery itself. The Trade Returns furnish us with the fullest details of the variety of machinery imported,—textile, electrical and so on. Have patriotic industrialists done anything to solve the question as regards this one item only out of the six, so largely imported here? It is a modest sum of 8 crores. Have the reformers investigated and ascertained how much of this machinery India is capable of producing to-day or to-morrow or ten years hence, so as to reduce the imports! India might thank her stars if she could produce even one-eighth of the machinery now imported during the next twenty years, provided that a humble beginning were made from this very moment. Take again metals and metal manufactures of a variety of character which are so fully detailed in the Annual Report. These amounted in 1913-14 to 28 crores. We should be glad to be informed in reference to this class of imports how much India could produce during the next quarter of a century. Are Indian resources, so fairly abundant as to enable our people to produce metal manufactures to the extent even of a quarter of the amount, say 7 crores! How many more steel and iron works of the kind that the Tatas have started, would be necessary for such a purpose? And when shall we witness the fruition of such colossal works, supposing that we make a beginning in this direction from to-morrow. Above all there are the sixty-six crores of cotton fabrics. A colossal import indeed, ninety-seven per cent. of which comes from the United Kingdom. Between 1860 and now we have by dint of our perseverance and enterprise established 280 cotton mills in the country of which the majority are in Bombay and Ahmedabad. These mills have no doubt made a gratifying progress during the last half-a-century and more. From mere rudimentary spinning and weaving of coarse counts and coarse cloths we have now reached a stage when we are able to produce a fair quantity of finer goods and an immense quantity of coloured goods unknown 10 or 12 years ago, and are now beginning to have an excellent manufacture in bleached goods. And yet it is astonishing to relate that the more Indian mills have produced this variety of cotton fabrics, the more imports of cotton manufactures have been brought to this country. Not to go too far back, in 1902-3 the total value of cotton fabrics imported had reached 35 crores. In 1913-14 they were 66 crores or nearly double and that in spite of the increased number of cotton mills and their production. Why so? Is it not phenomenal? Have Indian millowners and industrial reformers bestowed the slightest attention on this phenomenon? And if they have, can they explain why, in face of enterprise and energy in this one single line of manufacture, the imports of cotton fabrics have almost doubled themselves in 12 years. Can they tell us by what means and within what time they could destroy these colossal imports, wholly or partially? All these are grave problems which demand the serious attention and consideration of all the leaders put together of Indian thought in this country. Unless and until they go deeply into these various problems and trace to their very root the causes which arrest or handicap India in the competitive race it is idle to vociferate from year to year the cry of reducing foreign commodities now imported into this country. And it is even more idle to appeal to Government. What is wanted is, firstly, a competent and qualified industrial organisation, with the help of which a complete industrial survey could be taken, in order to place on record all such data as may contribute to a correct apprehension of the causes which have hitherto prevented India from producing herself the several foreign commodities imported, six alone of which have a recorded value of 131 crores.

Notes of the Day.

One of Germany's Mistakes.

Germany has realised many of her mistakes since the war began; some of them real some of them imaginary. Not the least amusing among the latter is the discovery that Germans have made a huge blunder in studying foreign languages,—above all English. The following letter, which appears in the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt" from the German Clerks' Association suggests a novel way of commercial retaliation against England:

In Germany we have been studying the English language too much, and too many German clerks used to go to England to qualify as foreign correspondents. This was due to a mistaken notion as to the national objects of the study of languages. The German would often learn English in order to "advance in the world." But by doing so he really helped the English to extend their position in the world. If, for instance, a German of this kind, having learnt his English in England, wrote his letters in that language to China, Japan, South Africa, and South America he enhanced the reputation of England against his own will. . . . .

Hence we must demand that a German should regard it as beneath his dignity to use a foreign language as a medium of speech and writing. By those means we can damage the English enormously, because the greater part of their usurped importance in the world would collapse.

It will be a great help to German trade after the war, if German traders start writing their business letters to China, Japan, etc., in good German instead of bad English!

The Cummings and Goings.

There are few things more galling to the self-respect of a people than the invidious and discourteous treatment that is sometimes meted out to Indians on occasions of state functions, receptions and parties. Though it is a happy feature of the public life of Bombay that such cases seldom happen, they are unfortunately of comparatively more common occurrence in many other parts of the country. The incident which took place at Coimbatore on the occasion of the functions arranged during the visit of Lord Pentland is of an exceptionally offensive character, revealing either a deliberate intention to humiliate the Indian guests, or an appalling want of breeding on the part of these responsible:

After several had taken their seats there appeared on the scene men dressed in authority to issue a mandate that they, the Indians, should vacate their seats as the seats which they had taken, had been reserved for Europeans. At the garden party given on the occasion by the Collector the Indian guests had a yet more painful experience. Most of them were not even offered seats. They are stated to have been kept standing under the shade of trees in the Collector's compound until the personal assistant to the Collector told them they had all the leave of Mrs. Cummings, the Collector's wife, to depart.

If this report is correct the sooner these Cummings are turned into "Goings" the better.

State Scholarship for Indian Girls.

The State scholarship of £200 per annum for the promotion of medical education of Indian women, which, according to a Simla communiqué, has now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, is presumably in connection with the proposed Lady Hardinge Medical College at Delhi. One scholarship cannot do a great deal. But its creation, taken in conjunction with the fact that it is not to be devoted exclusively to the promotion of medical studies, is important as being a recognition on the part of Government of the insistent demand of the people for the higher as well as the primary education of Indian girls. We trust that the Secretary of State, who could trace no widespread popular demand in this respect, will not fail to see the irony of facts revealed by the step to which he is stated to have given sanction.

The War and Excise Revenue.

The economic effects of the war are reflected in the reduced receipts from excise revenue revealed in the Annual Report issued by the Government of the Central Provinces. A similar falling off has been observed in the excise revenues of other provinces. This should be considered satisfactory rather than otherwise, for the excise policy of the Government should be devoted not to raising revenue but to discouraging traffic in liquor. The receipts in the Central Provinces were expected to reach Rs. 125 lakhs, but fell from Rs. 121 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 116 lakhs. The Chief Commissioner in the Resolution lays emphasis on the fact that the policy steadily pursued by Government has been "to make the consumer pay more and more for his indulgence" and points out that, in consequence, during the year, the revenue, though suffering heavily, was less affected than the consumption. Thus, the receipts under *mahua* spirit, which gives two-thirds of the revenue, fell by 7 per cent. but consumption decreased by 13 per cent. Similarly, though the revenue from opium showed practically no decline, consumption decreased by 2½ per cent. while in the case of *ganja* a rise of nearly 5 per cent. in revenue was accompanied by a fall of nearly 8 per cent. in consumption. All this proves that, if less attention is paid to the revenue aspect of excise administration and more to its preventive aspect, better results still can be hoped for.

'Der Englischer Morgenpost.'

THE DECLINE AND FALL.

(TO THE "MORNING POST" PROPRIETORS.)

Yours was a journal with a reputation
For honourable dealings, and although
It touched the realms of bunkum on occasion.
You never used to strike the felon's blow.

But Time forsooth has not improved your manners.
To-day you feed the gutter's appetite
Enlist yourself beneath the rabid banners
Of those who storm with falsehood, malice, spite.

A dirty game! The things which you have written,
The insults heaped upon a loyal race
Proclaim you as the "Morgenpost" of Britain
Without even one excuse to save your face.

To sow discord is now your lofty mission,
And prejudice you would perpetuate,
Where unity exists you'd force division;
And where love grows you'd plant the weeds of hate!

Go, do your evil work, it cannot harm us!
Nor alter obvious facts; and, more or less,
It serves our objects, while it don't alarm us
Since now you've joined at last the Gutter Press.

K. K. A.

Official and Personal

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote has arrived in Bombay and is staying in Walkeshwar Road.

Lord Pentland gave a dinner last night at Government House to Sir Sankaran Nair

Sir John Wallis, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, gave a farewell dinner to Sir Sankaran Nair on Tuesday night.

Sir William Meyer, Finance Member, will leave Calcutta for Ranchi to-day.

Sir David Yule is expected in Calcutta about the middle or end of November.

Sir Harold and Lady Stuart left Madras for Delhi yesterday afternoon to attend the wedding of their son who belongs to the Punjab Civil Service. During his stay there he will discuss important matters with the Imperial Government.

Two little boys, aged between seven and 10, who were hanging on to the back of a large van stacked 10ft. high with fibre proceeding along Ramsden-road, Balham, applied lighted matches to the fibre and scampered off. In a few minutes the whole van was ablaze. The horse was taken from the van and the Fire Brigade was summoned. After a constant stream of water had been kept on the van for 20 minutes the fire was put out. The boys were not to be found.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SERBIAN FRONT.

THE ALLIES' PLANS.

GREAT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BATTLE FOR RHEIMS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne said that he was afraid he must admit that the German progress in Serbia was such as to render it highly impossible that the Serbian Army would be able to withstand for any great length of time. His Lordship also referred to the circumstances in which British troops were sent to Salonika and to the Allies' plans for helping Serbia.

The Bulgarians on October 22nd attacked the French forces occupying the Strumnitza district along the whole front, but were completely defeated.

The offer of Cyprus to Greece, which was made cnditional upon the latter helping Serbia, has now lapsed, according to a statement made in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey.

The object of the unsuccessful German attacks on Oct. 19th and 20th in Champagne was to capture Rheims by envelopment. But the Germans completely failed and they are said to have lost 40,000 in two days.

A Paris message states, the desperate struggle in Champagne, after fluctuating, was decided by the staying power of the French, who resumed the offensive and have broken the German counter-offensive.

A Rome telegram describes the great Italian offensive, when thousands of guns were used on the Carso and Isonzo fronts, smashing up the trenches and wire entanglements, altering the whole topography of the line of defence. It is said the enemy's losses included one royalty and two generals.

An Order in Council modifies the Declaration of London, by which the flag that merchantmen are entitled to fly, is the sole test of nationality.

INCOME-TAX AND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

At a meeting of the South African section of the Chamber of Commerce it was stated that an amendment would shortly be moved in the Commons with a view to obtaining some concession in the matter of income tax.

ALLIES AND SERBIAN SITUATION.

LORD LANSDOWNE EXPLAINS.

SERBIAN SITUATION.

THE ALLIES' PLANS.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In the House of Lords Lord Lansdowne said that he was afraid he must admit that the German progress in Serbia was such as to render it highly improbable that the Serbian Army would be able to withstand for any great length of time, especially with the Bulgarian stab in the back.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Landsdowne dwelt on the difficulty of making statements on military matters. He referred to the impression in some people's minds that the civilians in the Cabinet were in the habit of devising great strategical plans and imposing them upon their military advisers. Lord Lansdowne vehemently denied that such a thing was possible, especially as Lord Kitchener was invariably a party to the Government's decisions.

Lord Lansdowne continued by saying that the Cabinet had to deal with mixed problems involving military, naval and political considerations. He quite understood the objections to the new entanglements in a new sphere of war but what were the circumstances in which this little British force was sent to Salonika?

He emphasised that the Austrians and Germans found themselves making no progress in the West, seriously checked by Russia, heavily pressed by Italy and, also faced with minor British successes like Mesopotamia. The Central Powers therefore sought a new direction of attack satisfactory to themselves. They made a great attempt to force a way through to threaten our forces in Gallipoli, to Constantinople and Egypt to say nothing of vaster aspirations. The key to the problem lay in the eastern corner of Serbia and Serbia asked our help.

Lord Lansdowne paid a tribute to the wonderful gallantry of Serbia and pointed out that the goodwill of Greece was of first importance. At the instance of M. Venezelos we undertook to provide a force to enable Greece to fulfil the Serbo-Greek treaty. Hence such troops as were available were sent to Salonika. It was a small force because only a small force could be collected.

France also sent her troops simultaneously and a larger force had been prepared. He suggested that these steps were no doubt incomplete. They had been taken with great promptitude though after full and deliberate consultation with their military and naval advisers. The British at Salonika numbered 13,000. They were regarded as a precurser of a larger force. The use to which the latter would be put must depend on the situation when they arrived on the scene. The British and French Governments realised that when further reinforcements reached the Eastern Mediterranean it would be necessary to take a careful stock of the position. Events were moving very rapidly. They had been profoundly affected by Greece's not fulfilling her treaty engagements and the enemy's progress in Serbia.

Lord Lansdowne concluded: The French and British military and naval advisers are now conferring regarding the situation. General Monro who has arrived in that part of the world, has been instructed to report his opinion as soon as possible. Lord Lansdowne gave an assurance that the Government would not act on hurried impulse but would take the best military advice at every step.

BULGARIANS DEFEATED BY FRENCH TROOPS.

PARIS, Oct. 26.

The Bulgarians, on the 22nd, attacked the French forces occupying the Strumnitza district along the whole front. We completely defeated the Bulgarians.

SERBIANS RECAPTURE KUPRULU,

ATHENS, Oct. 27.

An official report says that the Serbians have recaptured Kuprulu after fierce fighting.

BULGARIANS DEPRESSED.

GERMAN PLANS MISCARRY.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Reuter has received advices from an authentic source in Sofia which show that the Bulgarians have already given signs of much depression and disappointment. The arrival of numerous wounded and the unexpectedly desperate resistance by the Serbians have created despondency. The Germans told the people that the campaign would be over by the middle of November and now the Bulgarians have realised that the German plans have miscarried. German officers say that it is foolish to expect quick results and the people must expect a year of war.

CYPRUS CONDITIONALLY OFFERED TO GREECE.

FOR IMMEDIATE AID TO SERBIA.

OFFER HAS NOW LAPSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Edward Grey said that the offer of Cyprus was conditional upon Greece immediately helping Serbia. The offer had now lapsed.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

LORD CROMER'S SPIRITED DEFENCE,

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Lord Cromer, in a letter to "The Times," defends in a spirited manner British dipolmacy during the war.

He doubts whether the most skilful diplomacy would have materially altered the recent events since it was not unskilful diplomacy but the success of the Germans in Russia which induced King Ferdinand to join Germany and King Constantine to ignore the obligations of Greece to Serbia.

Lord Cromer favoured healthy criticisms, but every patriot must fully support the Government during the war.

TUMULT IN GREEK CHAMBER

M. VENEZELOS' THREAT.

ATHENS, Oct. 26.

A divergence arose in Parliament between M. Dragoumis, Minister of Finance, and M. Venezelos, regarding the agreement with Turkey for the exchange of confiscated property after the Balkan war.

M. Venezelos delivered a stirring speech which was constantly interrupted by Ministerialists, whereupon he reminded the House that the Government depended upon his party for their majority.

A tumult ensued and the sitting was adjourned for an hour.

The Cabinet conferred and afterwards the Chamber reassembled when M. Dragoumis made a conciliatory speech and M. Venezelos was appeared. So a crisis was averted.

ENEMY TRADING UNDER NEUTRAL FLAGS.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The "London Gazette" publishes an Order in Council abrogating article 57 of the Declaration of London, by which the flag which merchantmen are entitled to fly is the sole test of nationality. The Order reverts to the old prize law. This will prevent the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag and will bring the British practice in line with the French, which refuses to recognise any such transfer.

Shipping experts declare that the object of the change is to arrest the proceedings of many vessels trading under neutral flags, but really owned wholly or partly by Germans. It is anticipated that the Germans will emdeavour to retaliate, especially upon the Scandinavian trade.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.

HIGH COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.

Mr. Fisher, who has accepted the Commonwealth High Commissionership in London, has recommended Mr. Hughes, the Federal Attorney-General, for the Premiership.

KING'S CALL FOR MEN.

RESPONSE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.

Replying to the King's call, Mr. Fisher cabled: "I am confident that his Majesty's message will evoke a patriotic response from the people of the Commonwealth and greatly augment the ranks of 160,000 Australians who have already provided the assurance of Australia's hearty co-operation and determination to carry the war to a successful issue.

At a recruiting meeting in Sydney thousands stood bareheaded in memory of Miss Cavell, while the band played the Dead March.

AUSTRALIAN METAL INDUSTRY,

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.

Mr. Hughes announces that the Australian metal industry is now completely free of the grip of Germany.

STRUGGLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

STAYING POWER OF FRENEH.

GERMANS' COUNTER-OFFENSIVE BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 26.

The desperate struggle in Champagne in the centre of the Courtine, after fluctuating, was decided by the staying power of the Frenchmen who resumed the offensive and have broken the German counter-offensive.

We also progressed North-Eastward of Massinges by a sudden attack.

AERIAL ENCOUNTER.

GERMAN BIPLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, Oct. 26.

A communiqué says that there is nothing to report except for an aerial encounter on the Marne between a French monoplane and a most modern German biplane in which the Frenchman was victorious. Both the German aviators were captured while endeavouring to destroy their machine which was captured intact.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

GERMANS DISORGANISED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 27.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, 25th October:—

Several correspondents at the British Headquarters dwell on the German disorganisation resulting from the attack on the 25th September. The German staff have been unable to follow their usual practice of throwing fresh reserve corps into the line and they have hastily assembled miscellaneous forces from rest billets everywhere between the Argonne and the North Sea rushed them to Champagne and Loos.

Utter confusion prevailed in towns behind the German trenches on our part of the front. The German commanders frantically demanded reinforcements. Their clerks packed documents in anticipation of retirement and the roads were lined with corps and divisional transport ready to move eastward. Battalions and even half battalions were routed out of their quarters in Roulers, Thielt, Valenciennes, Lille and Courtrai.

A mixed contingent of Prussians Saxons, Bavarians and Wurtemburgers are now facing us and it will be difficult for the German staff to restore their organisation. Any plans they may have had have been completely upset by our taking the initiative.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

"The Times" Rome correspondent says that the Italian offensive has been carefully prepared for 6 weeks and is progressing very satisfactorily. Good news is to be expected in sections of front not yet particularised in official communiqués. The Austrians will this time find it very difficult to hold the Carso Plateau. Various Italian deficiencies that came to notice when they failed to break through in July have been remedied.

The "Matins'" Rome correspondent says that the occupation of Gorz is expected any moment.

RECENT OFFENSIVE IN WEST.

GERMAN PLANS COMPLETELY DISORGANISED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The "Statesman's" special cablegram from London datcd October 25th states:—A special correspondent at British Headquarters writes that the recent offensive completely disorganised German plans in France and Belgium. The results of the advance were far more valuable than is apparent from the map.

The German staff, unable to bring a fresh reserve corps was compelled to rush up a miscellaneous hotch-potch of Prussians Saxons, Bavarians and Wurtemburgers from their town-garrisons, as they had no time to organise a new corps. Utter confusion prevailed in the towns behind the German front.

The German prisoners admit that their troops were badly shaken by our bombardments. The official "eyewitness" says, that 140,000 men were put out of action. The Germans expected the big French effort in Alsace and were surprised by an attack in Champagne.

TURKISH TRANSPORT SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 27.

A British submarine has sunk a Turkish transport laden with munitions in the Sea of Marmora.

EFFORTS TO CAPTURE RHEIMS

HOW GERMANS WERE MOWN DOWN,

40,000 LOST IN TWO DAYS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Oct. 27.

The object of the unsuccessful German attacks on October 19th and 20th was to capture Rheims by envelopment. If the plan succeeded the Germans expected the news to produce a decisive effect in the Balkans.

Writing from Champagne a correspondent of the "Liberte" says: The attempt on the 20th was more vigorous than that on the 19th but despite the enemy's use of enormous quantities of suffocating gas and tremendous shellfire the French gave the German infantry a warn reception although the attackers hurled themselves against the wire entanglements. Whole columns were mown down. Sixteen hundred bodies belonging to one regiment lay along less than a kilometre of ground. A regiment of Prussian infantry was completely wiped out west of Prunay. French officers estimate that the Germans lost 40,000 men in two days. The French losses were slight owing to the efficacy of gasmasks. Among the numerous gallant deeds the case is mentioned of a company composed of miners who withstood for two hours the assault by three German battalions and did not yield an inch. Only ten men were left when the reinforcements arrived. These ten were so active that the enemy did not guess the truth.

KING'S ARRIVAL AT HAVRE

PRINCE OF WALES AS DESPATCH RIDER

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The King's ship arrived at Havre escorted by destroyers and aeroplanes.

His Majesty was met by Sir John French and then inspected the Canadian and Australian hospitals.

The Prince of Wales is now acting as a despatch rider.

PRESIDENT POINCARE MEETS KING GEORGE.

HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES GENERAL JOFFRE.

PARIS, Oct. 27.

President Poincare accompanied by M. Millerand met King George at the front and inspected the British troops.

The King with the Prince of Wales afterwards visited the French front, where his Majetsy received General Joffre and was conducted to the artillery observation posts and battery positions.

President Poincare conferred the War Cross on the Prince of Wales.

MADRAS INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SPIRITED RESPONSE TO KING'S APPEAL

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Madras Indians in Cape Town passed a resolution expressing horror at the "dastardly execution of Miss Cavell in defiance of the laws of humanity." The resolution urged Indians to join the fighting forces in response to the King's appeal.

UNION GOVERNMENT.

BOTHA ADMINISTRATION CONTINUES

PRETORIA, Oct. 26.

It is understood that General Botha, accepting the mandate of the country, has decided to continue in office with his present colleagues.

Two results are still not known but General Botha, co-operating with the thirty-nine Unionists returned, has a large majority of approximately sixty-six for an Imperial policy.

GIFT FROM ZANZIBAR.

DEVOTED TO AEROPLANES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Colonial Office announces that it has decided to appropriate the ten-thousand sterling gift from the Government of Zanzibar to providing four aeroplanes to be named the Zanzibar One, Two, Three and Four respectively.

CARSO AND ISONZO FRONTS.

GREAT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

BIG GUNS SMASH ENEMY'S DEFENCE LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A telegram from Rome describes the great

A telegram from Rome describes a great of guns on the Carso and Isonzo fronts, and smashed up the trenches and wire entanglements. Indeed they altered the whole topography of the line of defence.

The Italian infantry were irresistible; nothing could stop them.

The third day's battle was epic in character. The big guns destroyed enormous masses of granite on the mountains, where Austrian trenches had been cut, with the result that hundreds of the defenders were crushed to death under an avalanche of falling rock, which carried down the dead and dying.

According to prisoners the Austrian losses were eight thousand. It is stated that they included one royalty and two generals.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE ALPS.

ROME, Oct. 27.

The communiqué states that fighting continues in the Alps where the Italians are still pressing despite the enemy's artillery.

FAILURE OF GERMAN ATTACKS.

RUSSIANS INFLICT HEAVY LOSSES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26.

A communiqué says: The Germans were repulsed while endeavouring to surprise the position left of the Dvina south of Ikskul. They also failed east of Illuxt. The Russians in the Styr region northwest of Rafalovka rushed the village of Vulkagaluziska, capturing prisoners and machine guns. The Germans attacked with large forces north of Kukli but were outflanked losing over 200 prisoners. The Russians enveloped the Germans in a village inflicting enormous losses. Three enemy attacks north of Novolexinatz were repulsed. Heaps of German corpses cover the ground.

DWINA ISLAND BEING BRIDGED.

RUSSIANS WAITING ON THE ENEMY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London, October 26th:—

The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent believes that they are making a bridge to the island, on the Dvina. He recalls a similar position on the Vistula.

The Russians were present while the bridge was completed and stores accumulated on the island in preparation for bridging to the Russian side. They then opened fire with fatal effect having carefully triangulated every inch of ground.

DIETARY PROHIBITIONS.

The "Morning Post's" Stockholm correspondent quotes a Berlin telegram stating that henceforth on the two days' weekly sale, meat is prohibited both in restaurants and shops. On two other days, restaurants will not be allowed to serve fried or boiled meat and on further days, sale of pork is prohibited.

MISS CAVELL'S EXECUTION.

GERMANY'S "HARD ROAD OF DUTY."

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The German Foreign Under-Secretary Herr Zimmerman, in a cold, calculated legal statement on the execution of Miss Cavell, contends that men and women are equal before law; only the degree of guilt makes any difference.

He asserts, that a crime against the army cannot pass unnoticed, and adds, "Heedless of the world's verdict we must travel the hard road of duty."

WAR TROPHIES ON VIEW IN LONDON

LONDON, Oct. 26.

A number of German guns recently captured will be on view on the Horse Guards Parade to-morrow.

RECENT GERMAN LOSSES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.

The German losses for the nine days ending October 20th were over 57,000.

The total Prussian losses now amount to 2,021,078. There are, moreover, 223 Bavarian, 209 Saxon, 286 Wuertemberg and 53 navy lists.

GERMAN CONFERENCE ON FOODSTUFFS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has invited party leaders to confer on the question of foodstuffs.

(For other War Telegrams see Page 8.)

FORAS ROAD ASSAULT CASE.

APPLICATION FOR SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION.

ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate heard arguments in the notice matter in which Bachu Gowa, Haji Jusub Haji Khamisa and Chaturbhuj Damji were, at the instance of Allarakhia Abba alias Allaya, called upon to show cause why sanction for prosecution should not be granted against them on charges of making a false charge, and intentionally making false statements in the course of judicial proceedings. Mr. Weldon, barrister, with Mr. Kanuga, appeared on behalf of the applicant Allarakhia, while Mr. Binning, barrister, appeared for the first respondent and Mr. Karbhari, for the second respondent.

Mr. Weldon said that in the assault case his client was charged with having assaulted Bachu Gowa. Bachu's story was that Allarakhia met him at the house of Khorshed Jan, where some quarrel and abuse ensued and that Allarakhia and his accomplice assaulted him. His Worship had dismissed that case without calling upon the defence counsel to address the Court.

QUESTION OF ALIBI.

The present application was for sanction to prosecute three of the prosecution witnesses in that case. These three persons had known Allarakhia for a long time and the latter was similarly acquainted with them. There could therefore be no case of mistaken identity when they deposed to having seen Allarakhia assaulting Bachu. The Magistrate had held that the alibi had been conclusively proved; and therefore as they knew Allarakhia very well, they must be said to have made a deliberately false statement when they said they saw Allarakhia assault Bachu. No motive had been assigned to show why the assault should have taken place. His client had not seen Bachu for the last six years, and the latter had tried to prove that Allarakhia suddenly met him at Khorshed Jan's place on the day in question. This, counsel submitted, was an extremely improbable story. He cited cases to show that in deciding such applications, the Magistrate had not to enter into the merits of the case, but to hold whether a prima facie case had been made out or not. His client had not only made out a very strong case of alibi but the Magistrate had recalled witnesses and examined them as to the precise hour when the alleged assault had taken place, and the witnesses then had given different versions. Even the policeman whose business it was to know the correct time had mentioned a time when, it had been conclusively proved, Allarakhia was with his pleaders, asking them to draft a petition to the Commissioner of Police to protect him. The policeman said the assault took place at 8-30 (S. T.), and it was in evidence that Allarakhia was with his legal advisers from 5-15 p.m. up to 9-30 p.m. that day. The prosecution at first said the assault took place between 8 and 8-30 and when they knew what the defence case was, they extended the time up to 9-30 p.m. It was also fairly clearly established that Allarakhia was going about in his own gharry that day, and therefore the prosecution story of his having gone to Khorshed Jan's place on foot did not hold water. They had the evidence of Mr. Fereira's clerk to show that he drove with Allarakhia to his (clerk's) place. Was it likely that Allarakhia would discharge his gharry shortly afterwards and go on foot? Counsel had had no opportunity, when the assault case was heard, of discussing the evidence, otherwise he would have shown the improbability of the prosecution case. It was no casual case of alibi. Three important witnesses, members of the legal profession, had deposed that Allarakhia was consulting them at the time the alleged assault took place.

HIS APPREHENSION.

Counsel further submitted his client apprehended that a false charge would be brought against him from another quarter, and he went to his legal advisers to appeal to the Commissioner of Police for protection. His apprehension was justified by the fact that subsequently a most unjustifiable and false charge was made against him. He now wanted to put a stop to any further false charges being made against him in the future. Counsel asked the Magistrate not to enter into the merits of the case at this stage but to simply remove the bar against his client from proceeding against the three respondents. Now what was the story told by these men? The second respondent said he happened to be at the place because he had got a transfer tram ticket and was waiting at the Foras Road junction for another car. Then why did he not go by the car and why did he proceed on foot in the rains? His story was improbable altogether, and so also was the story of the third respondent who lived in another quarter of the town and who said he went that side to make some purchases. Also where did Allarakhia get the bamboos from?

Mr. Binning: From the second accused.

Mr. Weldon said that had not been established. The syce had given a totally different account from that of Bachu as to how the assault took place. Counsel concluded by saying that if he had an opportunity of discussing the evidence, he would have, apart from the alibi, pointed out all discrepancies in the prosecution case. If Allarakhia and the other man committed the alleged assault, why were they allowed to go away?

ALLEGED PATRONS OF BACHU.

Mr. Binning said this was a rather remarkable application in view of the Magistrate's decision. Was it true to say that the application was made not to gratify Allarakhia's animosity but to obtain justice? How could he say that in view of paragraph 9 of the application that he had made? He (Allarakhia) had alleged that Joosab Dagia and Suleman Cassam Mitha were the patrons of Bachu and bore the applicant ill-feeling on account of Khorshed Jan. The respondents were on his own showing mere tools of those two persons, and therefore the proper persons to get at should have been Dagia and Suleman.

Mr. Binning next asked who was this applicant. He was, Mr. Binning alleged, a gentleman who had many previous convictions against him, who was a notorious gambler, and who had been convicted of assault, and this was the innocent man who asked the Court for sanction to proceed against men who he himself admitted were mere tools of others! The case was a most difficult one and it was very difficult to find out the truth. There was the dancing girl and most of the other witnesses were scoundrels, with the exception of the legal gentlemen and the Police. Mr. Fereira had said Allarakhia saw him at 5-15 p.m. Now it was a remarkable thing that if the man wanted to make an application for protection, he should have allowed Mr. Fereira to, delay the matter for a month and that he should have gone to see him that very day. The legal gentlemen who had given their estimates of the time when the accused saw them were officers of the Court, otherwise he would have found it difficult to accept their estimates. This was an application in which the question of the time when Allarakhia saw his legal advisers was very important, but none of them said they had looked at their watches.

"A MONSTROUS SUGGESTION."

Mr. Binning further said there was the undoubted fact that Bachu was assaulted and that he was taken to hospital. Counsel had known of cases in which men had allowed themselves to be slightly assaulted but he had never heard of a case in which a man to please his masters had allowed himself to be so seriously wounded as to necessitate his removal to hospital. It was a monstrous suggestion that Bachu did the latter thing. He was assaulted and taken to hospital, and naturally he could have had no time to concoct the case against Allarakhia, who was arrested the next day after the assault. One of his wounds was seven inches long, and he was kept in hospital for days. They did not keep people in hospital for fun. As to Khorshed Jan, she made a complaint on the very day that she returned from Delhi, that she would be assaulted by Allarakhia. He (Counsel) would prove that Allarakhia had lived on her, was a book-maker and had been charged with keeping a gambling house. He (Counsel) would not say what reasons Suleman had for befriending Khorshed Jan, but the fact was that respectable people from Delhi wrote to him to apply to the Police for protection for her. The fact was that on her return from Delhi, the applicant went to her place to frighten her, where he met Bachu and assulted him. Mr. Weldon had said that he could have pointed out the many discrepancies in the prosecution case, but, Mr. Binning said, they had to look to the class of the majority of the witnesses in the case and if one asked them as to whether the assault took place on this side of an arch or that and such other minute details, one could very easily find discrepancies of the kind in their evidence. Counsel asked the Court to reject the application.

A GOT-UP CASE.

Mr. Weldon said his friend had given the very best grounds for granting the application. According to him some of the witnesses were scoundrels. Now, it was against these men that the application had been made. No process had been asked for against Suleman and Joosab because they had not given evidence in the case. As to Mr. Binning's allegations, Allarakhia had never been convicted of assault.

Mr. Binning: There was a conviction.

Mr. Weldon repeated there was nothing beyond that his client had kept a gambling house. His client wanted to proceed against the three scoundrels. There was no question of personal spite. He merely wanted to be protected in the future and he wanted it to be known in the bazaar that people like them could not with impunity assault him and get off without punishment. There was not the slightest doubt that the assault case had been got up. Why, if the assault really did take place, did they allow the alleged perpetrators of the assault to go away? Bachu Gowa was a man who lived on assault cases and in one instance he had received Rs. 500. The applicant could not get at his master, but he wanted him (Bachu) to be punished. As to Khorshed Jan, she had been three weeks in Bombay before the alleged assault took place and nothing had happened during that period. She had given false evidence. This case ought to go to Court and further investigation should be made, otherwise Suleman might get up another case.

The Magistrate said he would pass orders on Tuesday.

KING GEORGE AND WOUNDED HEROES.

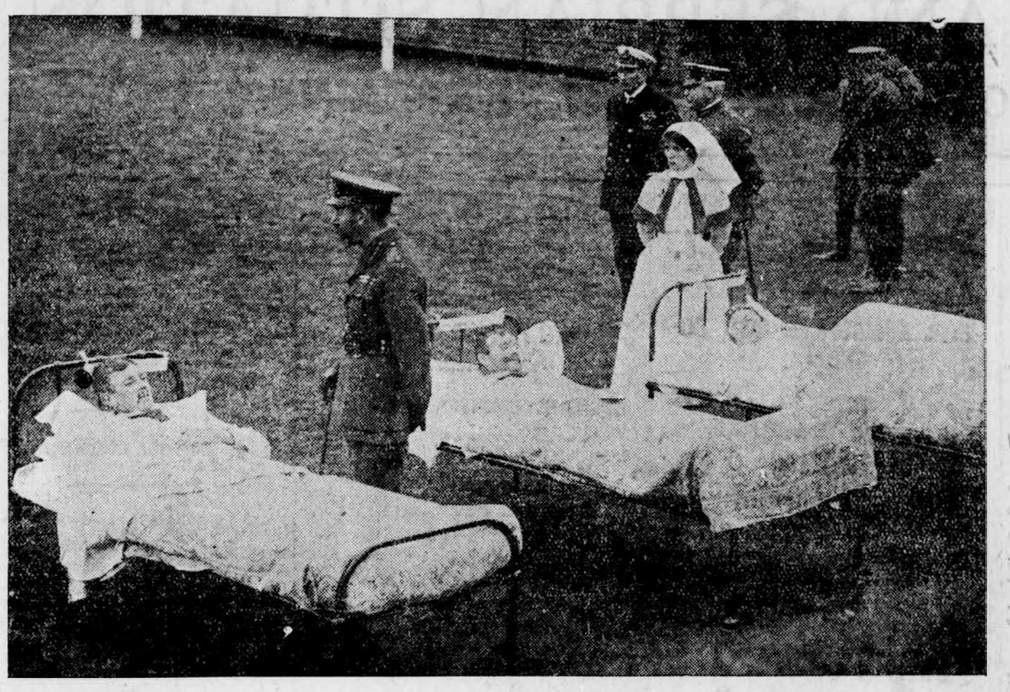

Photo by Central News.

His Majesty addressing words of comfort to wounded soldiers in the grounds of a hospital in Sheffield.

PROSECUTION UNDER INDIAN COMPANIES ACT.

DIRECTORS AND AGENTS CHARGED WITH BOGUS TRANSACTIONS

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

At the instance of the Registar of Joint Stock Companies, Diwan Lal and Jamna Dass, Directors, and Tata Ram and Bros, managing agents of the Sind Persian-Gulf Trading Company, Ltd., Multan, were prosecuted under section 74 of the old Companies Act 6 of 1882, for having failed on due date to produce the balance sheet, it being alleged that the default was wilful and intentional. Mr. Brayne, who tried the accused, found that Lala Jamna Dass had long before ceased to be Director and consequently acquitted him of the charge. The others were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000 each. The Court held that when the Company closed the business its whole property consisted of furniture worth only a few rupees and that while it existed the directors drew fees for attending meetings.

On appeal the Sessions Judge, Multan, also found that there were bogus transactions and obgus exchange of shares with the Peshawar Bank and it was to avoid exposure of this scandalous state of things that the balance-sheet was not issued until the directors were compelled to do so. A revision against this order has been field in the Chief Court.

COOLY CONTRACTOR'S PLIGHT.

PROSECUTED SEVERAL TIMES FOR SAME OFFENCE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

Justices Ayling and Phillips delivered judgment to-day in an important appeal from South Malabar preferred by the Honorary Secretary of the Wynaad Planters Association under the following circumstances.

A mistry entered into a contract with the superintendent of an estate to supply coolies for a period of three years and received an advance. On failure to execute the contract he was prosecuted and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. On the expiry of sentence he was again brought before the Magistrate under sction 35 of the Madras Planters' Labour Act, which provides that the Magistrate shall warn the accused to complete the contract on pain of further prosecution and punishment. He was again sentenced for failing to perform the contract. On the expiry of these sentences a further application was made to the Magistrate to deal with him under section 35 of the Act. The Magistrate declined to do so declaring that further prosecution was illegal under the act.

Their lordships held that section 35 was wide enough to cover any number of directions and directed the Magistrate to issue further directions to the contractor.

SYSTEMATIC CHEATING IN SILK MERCHANDISE.

SMART CAPTURE BY BENARES POLICE.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Oct. 27.

The local police have just discovered a curious method of cheating systematically practised by some Benares silk merchants in duping their outside customers. Four persons belonging to the Kashi Silk Manufacturing Company which had subsequently changed its name to the National Trading Company are reported to have been arrested in this connection. It is alleged that the above firm had been carrying on this practice for long. They generally booked their parcels at the Benares City (Chowk) O. R. Railway booking office but addressed them to stations different from the actual residence of the purchasers.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Mehru was one of those similarly victimised. A parcel intended for him was booked to Parel and a railway receipt was sent to him per V. P. P. to his correct address. When the money for the V. P. P. was paid and the railway receipt sent to his station for delivery of the parcel, it transpired that the parcel was booked to another station. He subsequently wrote to the station master, Parel and got the parcel at his station. A few days after on opening it it was found to contain a piece of old durrie instead of the silks ordered. The Hon. Pandit at once put the matter in the hands of the police who have ultimately succeeded in unearthing the mystery. Eleven such parcels that were sent by the same firm were recalled and opened in the presence of a Deputy Magistrate yesterday. They were found to contain other useless things most of them containing Indian corn.

The booking of parcels purposely to wrong stations was apparently done to gain sufficient time to realize the V. P. money through the post office before the purchasers got their parcels. Perhaps they also depended on the common belief that parcels are tampered with during transit by railway employees. The police are making vigorous enquiries and several more arrests are likely to be made in this connection.

BLACKMAILING BY A FOREST GUARD.

ACCUSED GETS SIX WEEKS.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Oct. 27.

Mr. K. Lakshmana Iyer, stationary sub-magistrate disposed of the case against a forest guard, who has put in fifteen years' service in the Madras Forest Department, under section 384 I.P.C.

It was alleged that on the 12th May while four Badaga women were carrying grass from the side of Shillucottah near Kotagiri, the accused approached them and threatened to charge them for removing grass from the forest reserve for which they have had not the necessary pass. On this the Badaga women represented that the grass was from Pattahland and not forest land. Finally he attempted to blackmail the Bagda women by levying a fee of eight annas from each. These four Bagada women not having ready money pledged their silver bangles with the accused. The following day the Bagada women reported the matter to the Kotagiri police who deputed a police constable in mufti along with one Bavan and one Nagan to whom silver bangles were handed over by the accused who told them to deliver the same to the Bagada women after they had brought each eight annas. The police having received the bangles charged the accused before the Magistrate.

The accused set up a plea of alibi and cited a forest guard among other witnesses for the defence. The Magistrate in a lengthy judgment sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks and a fine of Rs. 25 or in dafult to a week's additional rigorous imprisonment.

GERMAN PLOT IN U.S.

ADMISSIONS BY FAY.

USE OF INFERNAL MACHINE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The man Fay admits that he came to the United States for the purpose of experimenting with the infernal machine previously described. Fay says he intended to use the machine on the Allies' ships carrying munitions.

In Fay's lodgings a detective found 180 pounds of chlorate of potash, one of the ingredients in what are called sugar bombs, in which water, by percolating through the receptacle, melts sugar and releases a spring, causing the explosion.

GERMAN EMBASSY APPRISED OF HIS PLANS.

Fay declares that though he came to the United States through an arrangement with the German secret service, he acted independently of the German Embassy or other German agents in the United States.

He added that he told Von Papen and Boyd, Attaches at the Embassy, of his plans, and both advised him not to interfere with munition ships sailing from America, but they said the use of the infernal machine in Canada would depend upon developments.

ANOTHER GERMAN AGENT ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.

The State Department officials are greatly interested in Fay. If it is determined that he was acting on behalf of a German secret service they will regard his acts as a serious offence against the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

A German agent named Daeche has been arrested. The detectives expect him to prove a valuable witness. Other arrests are expected.

A FOURTH ARREST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

A fourth man, named Krienzle, has been arrested on the charge of plotting to destroy ships. He has been released on bail of £5,000.

THE SPY PERIL.

TWO FRESH ARRESTS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Press Bureau says that the arrest is announced of a person designated by the letter K, a German with forged American passports and L, a person of Turkish extraction with a German name. K has been courtmartialled and sentenced. Both have been charged with attempting to communicate to the enemy naval and military information.

The Press Bureau states that a spy was shot to-day. He was found guily at the Old Bailey and the sentence was confirmed by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

POSITION OF SHAMEEN.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

In a written reply to Colonel Yate Sir Edward Grey says: The position of Shameen seems to be that China granted a perpetual lease of Shameen territory to the British Government in return for certain cash rent. China has not parted with the ultimate ownership and sovereignty and it is impossible for us legally to turn out tenants of enemy nationality so long as they have complied with the conditions of the lease. It would be unneutral and also an encroachment on her sovereignty for China to permit such expulsion and would lead to considerable disturbance in China, the disadvantage of which would be out of all proportion to any possible advantage.

WAR AND RECRUITMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES.

SUPERIOR SERVICE APPOINTMENTS KEPT IN ABEYANCE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

During the war recruitment for the Indian Civil Service wll be regulated under the new Bill. As regards the other branches of superior services such as Police, Engineerng, Education, Railways, Forest, Customs and other miscellaneous appointments, the India Office already curtailed recruitment or kept vacancies in abeyance for the time being. The Railway Board has already officially stated that the war has materially affected the recruitment of both the superior and the subordinate establishment of Engineering, Traffic, and Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Departments of State Railways. In the ordinary course a proportion of the recruits required annually are obtained from England but it has been decided that in the existing circumstances the services of men who are qualified to fill the vacant appointments are more urgently required elsewhere. Recruitment from England has therefore almost entirely ceased. The other departments are following the same practice and keeping down the recruitment.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Madras Mahajana Sabha has sent a condolence message to the family of the late Sir Henry Cotton.

Mr. Ruttonjee Sorabjee, retired Government Pensioner, until lately in charge of the Quetta Treasury died yesterday from paralysis.

The Calcutta detective department are enquiring into a case of extensive theft of gold and diamond jewellery from No. 25 Lansdowne Road. The stolen articles are said to be valued at Rs. 20,000.

The Hon. Dr. Sapru, President of the United Provinces Congress Committee, has sent a representation to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Municipal Department, regarding the United Provinces Municipalities Bill.

The prize distribution of the Gandevi (Baroda State) Girls' School took place on the 24th instant, a large gathering of female and male citizens of the town being present at the ceremony. The school which is one of the model girls' schools in the State, has now 350 pupils on roll.

The Hon. P. Ramanathan, Ceylonese member of the Legislative Council leaves for England on the 30th instant accompanied by his son in connection with the Riot Damage Ordnance. He will press the Home Government for enquiries of the nature asked for by him in Ceylon.

At the Tanjore District Conference a resolution was passed urging compromise to be effected between the Extremists and the Moderates in the Congress for the advancement of their common interest. The Conference also accorded its support to Mrs. Besant's scheme of "Home Rule for India."

At the Allahabad High Court on Wednesday Mr. Wallach moved Mr. Justice Tudball for a transfer of the case against Bimal Chandra Mukerjee, a student of Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, who is being tried at Benares under section 189 I.P.C., for threatening a public servant. His Lordship reserved orders.

Mr. Lanchester, Town-Planning Expert for Madras, is expected to arrive in a week or so and during his six months' stay in the Presidency he will devote himself to study of the problems of only a few of the larger towns like Madura and Trichinopoly and submit his schemes thereon, leaving Government to make their own arrangements to carry out town-planning schemes for other towns.

At the next annual meeting of the Senate of the Allahabad University the Director of Public Instruction will move a resolution to the effect that students, who hold the diploma of the Chiefs' Colleges, might be adjudged fit to proceed to a University. Dr. Ziauddin will move that the marks obtained by a candidate in each subject in any examination may be communicated to him through the heads of the institutions or inspectors of schools on payment of Rs. 2.

Two police Sub-Inspectors of Midnapore, one a Hindu and other a Mahommedan, have been removed from the service for having allowed to escape from their custody some prisoners for whose arrest money rewards had been offered. The Hindu Sub-Inspector was a prominent assistant to Deputy Superintendent Mazar-ul Huq during the Midnapore conspiracy case, and the Mahomedan Sub-Inspector is a brother of Deputy Superintendent Shams-ul-Alm, who was shot dead at the Calcutta High Court by an anarchist.

ENEMY SHIPS IN ITALIAN PORTS.

PROCEDURE FOR RELEASE OF GOODS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Information has been received that proceedings have been instituted at Malta in respect of cargoes of the following vessels and appearances should be entered immediately by Zantion Spetzai Eperos.

The following is the list of enemy vessels in which Indian trade is interested and which are lying in Italian ports and ports of Italian colonies: The Austrian Lloyd Austra at Naples the German Kattentuna and Spitzfebs at Syracuse and Caghare, the Austrian Lloyd Moravia at Massowah and the German Axenefels, Borkum, Christian, Ostmark, Segoira and Sturmfels at Massowah.

All applications for the release of British owned goods on board the Austro-Hungarian vessels which have been lying in Italian ports since the outbreak of war, should be at once addressed direct to the Italian Ministry of Marine at Rome, supported by all available documents tending to prove the British ownership of the goods. According to the evidence so produced the Ministry of Marine will decide whether those goods can be released without further formalities or whether it will be necessary to bring them before the Italian Prize Court for its judgment.

Subject to the right of requisition enjoyed by the Italian authorities cargoes on German vessels will be released but owners must come first to an agreement, with the captain of the vessel or the company owning it. As already announced owners of cargoes can arrive at an agreement with the vessel concerned through Messrs. Gellatly Hankey and Company of London.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

It is understood that Mr. C. H. Setalvad's Bill to enable Hindus and Mahomedans to make dispositions of property for the benefit of unborn persons is being sent to the Secretary of State.

Pandit Malaviya's Bill relating to the Registration Act has been already sent to the India Office.

Both the bills will be ready for introduction in February.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sure the younger generation of the day is reading with delight and interest the Shells of Sandy Seventy and as such Shells at such an old age are being fired from an extraordinarily marvellous memory, there is no doubt that some slight inaccuracies might creep in. As however the Veteran Sandy desires that any inaccuracies may be brought to his notice to enable him to correct in the reprint, I should like to point out that in the famous Maharaj Libel Case to which the veteran leader has made a reference this day, it was not Mr. Michael Westropp but it was Mr. Anstey who defended the great reformer Karsondas Mulji, and it was, as I have heard, due to this case and also an off-shoot thereof, viz., "The Bhatia Conspiracy Case" which laid in Bombay and throughout India the foundation-stone of his great renown; and it is in these two cases that we see all that was good in the said counsel of renown. It will be, I have no doubt, interesting for your Sandy Seventy if I gave a couple of small extracts from the Report of the said famous trials which a few years ago were republished by Messrs. D. Lakhmidas and Co., Bhatia booksellers of Bombay.

Karsondas Mulji, the energetic reformer of Bombay, who was undoubtedly backed up by the enlightened Bhatia leaders of the Sixties, viz., Mr. Mathuradas Lavji, Goculdas Tejpal, Khatao Makanji and Lukhmidas Khimji, published in the "Satya Prakash" of 21st October, 1860, an article headed "The Primitive Religion of the Hindus and the Present Heterodox Opinions." The following in particular are the words on which the libel action for damages was based:—

"Jadunathji Maharaj has commenced issuing a small work styled 'The propagator of our own religion.' We ask him in what way do you wish to effect the propagation of religion? Your ancestors having scattered dust in the eyes of simple people, made them blind! Do you wish to make them see, or taking a false pride in the upholding of your religion, do you wish to delude simple people still more? Jadunathji Maharaj, should you wish to propagate or to spread abroad religion, then do you personally adopt a virtuous course of conduct and admonish your other Maharajas. As long as the preceptors of religion shall themselves appear to be immersed in the sea of licentiousness, for so long they shall not be competent to convey religious exhortation."

It was on this article that on the 14th of May, 1861, the said Jadunathji Brijruttonjee filed his complaint on the plea side of the Supereme Court complaining as to how his good name, fame, credit and reputation had been brought into public scandal, infamy and disgrace with and among the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay and how he had been shunned and the lucrative presents made to him as a Hindu high priest had been stopped.

Mr. Karsondas met this action by filing a plea of justification.

Maharaj, knowing full well that his misdeeds would be exposed and it would be the enlightened Bhatias who would do it, coerced the Bhatia leaders to convene meetings with the object of preventing Bhatias from giving evidence in Court for the defence on pain of ex-communications. In those days, as Mr. Strange in his Hindu Law states, the consequences of ex-communications were very severe; they were not only expelled from caste but prohibited from even contracting the marriages of their sons and daughters. The authority of these Maharajas over the Bhatias in those days was so very paramount that one of the cousins of the plaintiff herein actually kept some Bhatia leaders in confinement for not procuring to him and not ex-communicating the relations of a lady who had been taken to her husband, but of whom the said Maharaj was considerably enamoured. Among the captives of the said Maharaj Messrs. Goculdas Tejpal, Khatao Makanji and Lukhmidas Khimji, were the conspicuous figures. Karsondas Mulji took criminal action against nine leading Bhatias for convening meetings and issuing handbills up-country to prevent witnesses from attendance. This case came to be known as the "Bhatia Conspiracy Case" heard in the 4th Criminal Sessions of 1861 by Sir Joseph Arnould and what was then called the Petit Jury composed of 12 jurors. Mr. Anstey who was the prosecuting counsel got up as soon as the jury had pronounced the unanimous verdict of "guilty" and appealed to the Court not to be too severe in the sentence. He said: "Justice has been vindicated and the puny efforts of the defendants had failed and he, Mr. Anstey, appealed to his Lordship if he could consistently go beyond the infliction of a fine on the defendants." This instance shows how magnanimous the said counsel was! After the several questions on behalf of the accused submitted to the full Court for new trial and motions in arrest of judgment were disposed of, Justice Arnould in sentencing the prisoners said inter-alia, "But anthough in Courts the allegations of belief cannot exclude or mitigate punishment, I am not going to exclude human nature in the sentence I shall now pass upon you. In passing sentence I have two extremes to guard against, on the one hand I am not going to pass a sentence which will seem vindictive, while on the other hand I must avoid the appearance of overlooking the facts as it would seem to exclude the whole truth of the prosecution" and by way of a warning against any future crime he read and explained to the prisoners at the Bar, from Lord Campbell's Act, the law empowering the judges to couple hard labour with imprisonment for such offences."

The trial of the Maharaj Libel Case commenced before the full Court, composed of Sir Mathew Sausse and Sir Joseph Arnould, on the 25th day of January, 1862, and the said trial which took full 23 hearings was considered the longest of the trials on the records of the Supreme Court and judgment was pronounced on 22nd April, 1862.

The following scene, recorded to have taken place at the time of the examination of the plaintiff, who was the last witness, shows how very pure Mr. Anstey must be and how he detested hypocrites appearing under sacred guise and garb:

Maharaj: "No one should touch me."

Sir M. Sausse: "I saw no one attempt to touch you."

Maharaj: "I am afraid some one of the persons going from behind might touch me."

Mr. Anstey: "Why should you not be touched? I am not going to touch you. you are not a god. As for me, I wouldn't touch you with a pair of tongs. Mr. Hastings has already touched you the first day."

Sir Joseph Arnould in his very lucid judgment in the above case, to which Sandy Seventy has this morning referred, had clearly shown as to how very patiently and with what broad mind the good old judges of those days used to administer British Justice, of which the people of India are always proud, and the following concluding para in the judgment of the said learned judge deserves even after the lapse of over half a century to be read with veneration and reverence:—"This trial has been spoken of as having involved a great waste of the public time. I cannot quite agree with that opinion. No doubt much time has been spent in hearing this case, but I would fain hope, it has not been all time wasted. It seems impossible that this matter should have been discussed thus openly before a population so intelligent as that of the natives of Western India, without producing its results. It has probably taught some to think; it must have led many to inquire. It is not a question of theology that has been before us! It is a question of morality. The principle for which the defendant and his witnesses have been contending is simply this,—that what is morally wrong cannot be theologically right,—that when practices which sap the very foundation of morality, which involve a violation of the eternal and immutable laws of right,—are established in the name and under the sanction of religion, they ought, for the common welfare of society, and in the interest of humanity itself, to be publicly denounced and exposed. They have denounced,—they have exposed them. At a risk and to a cost which we cannot adequately measure, these men have done determined battle against a foul and powerful delusion. They have dared to look custom and error boldly in the face, and proclaim before the world of their votaries, that their Evil is not Good, that their Lie is not the Truth. In thus doing they have done bravely and well. It may be allowable to express a hope that what they have done will not have been in vain,—that the seed they have sown will bear its fruit,—that their courage and consistency will be rewarded by a steady increase in the number of those, whom their words and their examples have quickened into thought and animated to resistance, whose homes they have helped to cleanse from loathsome lewdness, and whose souls they have set free from a debasing bondage."

The names of Mr. Anstey and Sir Joseph Arnould are remembered even up to now among the Bhatia community, that paid its quota to the exposition of the immorality,—among the reformed section, as their guides and philosophers and among the heterodox as objects to be dreaded with, but the question that arises is—has the pious hope expressed in the said judgment by Sir Joseph Arnould been fulfilled? In the words of the publishers of the said reports and judgment nearly half a century after "The Maharaja Libel Case is true to-day and the prototypes of Jadunathjee are still 'alive' and 'kicking.'" The Valabhkul Charitra Darpan," "Valabhkul Chal Kapat Darpan" and "Valabhkul Dambh Darpan" (3 Hindi books) by Swami Blaktanand throw an interesting light on the life and doings of some of these "Gurus" as would indicate that though the 'serpent' is somewhat scorched, the poison is there, as they are as dangerous and wanton as before.—Yours, etc.,

W. T. HALAI.

138, Mint Road,
23rd Oct., 1915.

Sir A. Markham has given notice to ask the Prime Minister questions relating to the four political pensions now being paid. He suggests that, in view of the small pensions paid to the widows of officers in the Army and Navy who have given their lives to the country, these political pensioners should be asked to follow the example of the member for Battersea, who refused a pension.

ON BOARD THE QUEEN ELIZABETH.

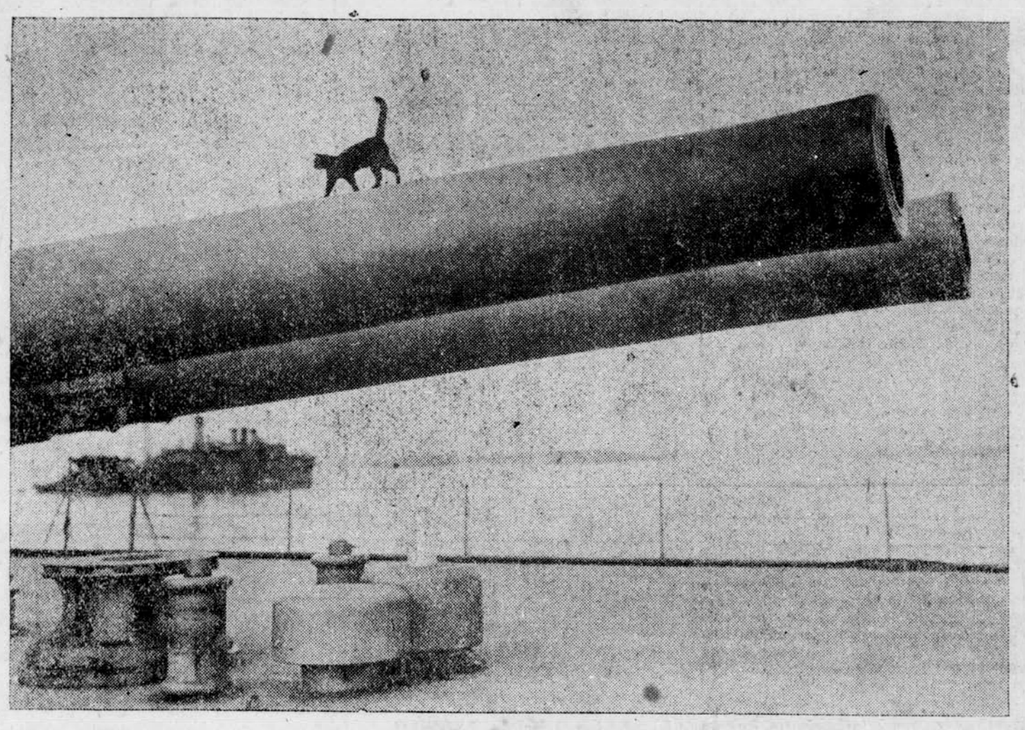

Photo by Central News.

The mascot cat of the British battleship, Queen Elizabeth, walking along one of the famous 15-inch guns.

BRITISH WARSHIP IN ACTION IN THE DARDANELLES.

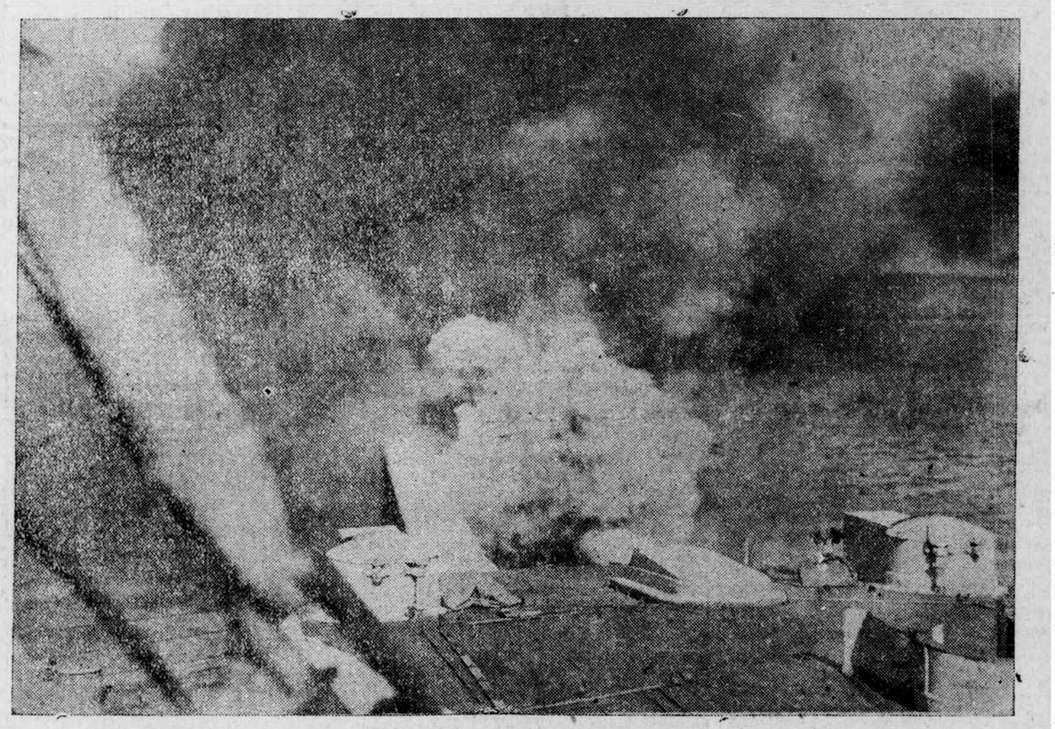

Photo by Central News.

On board the British battleship Canopus during action. A 12-inch gun replying to the firing of Turkish batteries.

PROSECUTION UNDER ARMS ACT.

ALLEGED LENDING OF A REVOLVER TO BENGALI YOUTHS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

At Central Police Court to-day, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Alfred Gauge, a European, was charged with aiding and abetting three Bengalis in getting possession of his mauser revolver. The accused was further charged with having delivered his revolver to those three Bengalees without previously ascertaining whether they were legally entitled to possess a revolver. Further hearing of the case was adjourned, the accused being released on bail of Rs. 500.

The accused, who is said to be a soldier, has been, for some time past, carrying on brokerage business of his own. The alleged incidents which led up to his arrest are interesting. During one of the recent political outrages the police came into possession of a mauser pistol No. 8272. On enquiries being made it was ascertained that this particular weapon had been purchased some time previously by the accused from the firm of Messrs. A. C. Coondoo and Company of Chandney. On being questioned by an Inspector of the Arms Act Department, the accused admitted purchasing it, but informed the officer that he had lent it to a European named T. G. Evans for purpose of going out shooting to Kharagpur during the recent Poojah vacation and that he had not yet returned it to him. The accused has been unable, it is said, to either produce the pistol or locate Mr. Evans.

The list of aliens to whom certificates of naturalization have been granted in England during the month of September numbered 58 cases, made up as follows:—Four Americans (United States), three Austrians, two Danes, four Dutch, 29 Germans, three Italians, eight Russians, and five of other nationalities. All the Germans and Austrians are British-born widows.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This Act as is drafted works only against the four independent institutions of Calcutta, specified by the Surgeon-General in course of his speech at the Imperial Council. Several of these independent Medical Institutions have been registered under Act XXI of 1860 of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council and were started with very many prominent persons as members of the governing Board with the express intention to supply the long felt qualified medical want with which the Government was not able to fully cope with, and thus to help the suffering public and the Government without laying any financial strain on the latter.

Some of these institutions enjoy the public goodwill and that of Government officers and have up till now been thriving on public donation and munificence of Rajas and Maharajas and have got not less than from eight to thirty-three years' existence. Since then these institutions have been teaching and passing the students on Hospital Assistant and Assistant Surgeon Standards. The authorities are well aware that the graduates of these institutions are distributed all over India, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Russia, Afghanistan and other parts of the world and that they were granted the F.C.P.S., M.C.P.S. and L.C.P.S., etc., degrees on their undergoing and passing the school and college test examinations and the higher standards in medicine. Colonel C. P. Lukis, I may say, is not ignorant of all these; on the contrary he has passed very satisfactory remarks on his visits to these institutions and many a time he advised these college authorities to amalgamate and form one central institution on the basis of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of London. Sir Alexander Simpson, ex-President of the Edinburgh College of Physicians and Surgeons, when visiting one of these colleges expressed his sincere sympathy with the young institution and remarked that he was glad the Indian public had begun to realise their responsibility as to the public duty in relieving suffering humanity and thus lightening the burden of the governing authorities.

Now the authorities knew well all about the granting of these diplomas by these institutions and helped in a way to grant these degrees by registering these institutions by the said Act. The Act authorised them to grant such diplomas and the student public took advantage of this and now the authorities, instead of protecting such graduates wants to do away with the degrees which they are privileged by all their rights to adopt. Had this been the intention of the authorities from the very first it would have been better if they had not allowed the institutions to be registered under an Act of Government and thus saved the interest of thousands of such graduates who have passed out since.—Yours, etc.,

B. J. MODI,
M.B.E.H.M.C.S., etc.

Coronation Buildings,
Bombay, 26th October, 1915.

ALLEGED TRADING WITH ENEMY.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST MR. HOOPER.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The further hearing of the case in which Mr. Hooper, Managing Director of Messrs. McDowell & Co., stands charged with having traded with an enemy subject in Germany and abetted the same was continued before Mr. Pelly, Presidency Magistrate.

A third charge has been framed against the accused. The prosecution case is that on the 28th July, 1914, the accused cabled an order for tobacco to E. C. Ruppell, agent of Messrs. McDowell & Co., in Hamburg and Ruppel ordered 18 bales of tobacco from Blum Brothers of Guch and despatched them to Antwerp but the bales were detained there owing to war. Ruppel wrote from Hamburg to Messrs. McDowell & Co., that 18 bales were shipped and he would try further to ship tobacco through neutral countries. Ruppel then bought more bales from Germany and in all got 34 bales shipped by Downer and Heiminik to Madras through Messrs. Lancelot Dent & Co., of London. All the bales reached Madras on or about the 26th November 1914 and were taken delivery of by Messrs. McDowell. From the 4th August 1914 until the 26th November 1914 Mr. Hooper took no steps to cancel the power of attorney of Ruppel who was an enemy according to para 3 of the King's Proclamation relating to trading with enemy subjects. On the other hand on the 15th October, 1914, he wrote to Ruppel through Messrs. Downer and Heiminik of Amsterdam, to leave no stone unturned to get more tobacco and forward it at the earliest possible date.

The trial on the second charge was taken up and a clerk of McDowell & Co., was examined. He identified the letters from Herman and Hooper to Brigadier-General Wellington requesting him to intern Herman in Madras. A medical certificate was also enclosed in the letter supporting the statement that his life would be in danger if he were sent to Ahmednagar.

THE LATE SIR HENRY COTTON.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The "Bengalee" referring to the death of Sir Henry Cotton says:—

"His death is an irreparable loss to the country especially so at a time when we believe we are on the eve of a great readjustment of the political situation. His wisdom and his guidance we shall miss but we shall always seek to be inspired by the memory of his great example and of his undying devotion to the interests of this great country. To-day all India is plunged in grief. We offer our heartfelt condolence to his sons who so worthily maintain the traditions of their great father in the sympathy and love they feel for India."

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF WORK.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

In the fortnightly report of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, dated 23rd October, 1915, the President and Committee state as follows:—

The bi-weekly visiting of the hospitals continue. The replacements of the Lady Hardinge Hospital include 10 pieces of muslin and 540 yards of gauze. The "Comforts" distributed were 14,400 cigarettes, 2 tins sooji, 2 tins of papads, 1 tin of ground nuts, 1 tin of mixed condiments and 12 packs of cards.

Colaba hospital has received 20 hospital tidy bags, 24 orderly's towels and 24 hospital towels. The "Comforts" include 14,450 cigarettes, 500 cheroots, 200 Havana cheroots, 20 bottles of sweets, 2 lbs. of mixed sweets, tobacco, gelatine, tea, butter, toffee, pickles, coffee, beans, condensed milk, walking sticks, notepaper, pipes and 2 cases of Champagne from the Jam Saheb, through Major Berthon.

The Marine Lines hospital has received its usual weekly donation of Rs. 12 for fruit, 7,244 cigarettes, 3 tins of papads, betel nut, Indian condiments, sev and walking sticks.

Through Mrs. Knight:—Cotton pyjamas, underdrawers and handkerchiefs, have been given to the Colaba Convalescent Barracks, and to the Deolali hospital 24 razors, 24 shaving brushes, 24 tooth brushes, khaki shirts and shorts, cotton pyjama suits and belts.

In the last fortnightly report, special mention was made of a request from Colonel J. B. Smith, I.M.S., in charge of the Bombay Presidency Hospital, Alexandria, for additional equipment for this hospital. In accordance with this request 6 cases containing 58 bed units, and 8 cases containing 10 dozen draw sheets, 395 pyjama suits, 12 dozen patients' towels, 1,000 washing gloves, and 264 food cloths, have been despatched to Alexandria.

AN APPEAL FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

A very generous response to our appeal for books for this hospital has been made by the public, but many more will still be needed; as we are anxious to send literature of all kinds to Basra, where men of all ranks are crying out for something to read. With regard to the needs of our men the following extract from a letter from a soldier now serving in the Indian Expeditionary Force "D" may be of interest:—

"I have taken the liberty to write and ask you to make an appeal for me, and also the rest of the regiment who are on active service in Mesopotamia. The appeal is for some musical instruments, and I feel sure that if the good folks in India knew how really hard up we are for music, they would do their best for us. A few weeks ago we had a concert and the orchestra consisted of an old flute, 2 mouth organs, and some cornets: that was the first opportunity we had of holding a concert since we came here ten months ago—we have had nothing to relieve the monotony here, whereas in France the troops get continual changes. We have some capable musicians here, and think a couple of violins and a banjo would make things much brighter; and some extra strings for them. I will now close, trusting the appeal will touch the generosity of our good friends in India."

We leave this appeal with the public feeling sure that it will not be made in vain.

Officers and men still continue to come into the Depot with requests for kit bags, and more than 60 bags have been distributed in this way.

The total number of cases of "Comforts" despatched to Basra, Muscat, and the smaller ports in the Persian Gulf, British and East Africa during the last fortnight amounts to more than 200.

We have now received our large consignment of wool from England, and shall be glad to supply all those who are willing to make it up into socks, mittens, mufflers etc.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 477,2-6-9. The Baisaheb of Ramdurg Rs. 250, The mother of the Chief of Ramdurg Rs. 250, Per Mrs. Brendon, Satara:— (Women of Tasgaon Taluka Rs. 1,699-9-4, Women of Khanapur Taluka Rs. 901-3-0, Women of Karad Taluka Rs 721-5-3, Women of Walwa Taluka Rs. 533-1-6, Women of Satara Taluka Rs. 497-13-3, Women of Koregaon Taluka Rs. 402-3-9 Women of Wai Taluka Rs. 146-3-0, Women of Patan Taluka Rs. 101-6-0, Women of Shirala Mahal Rs. 170-8-0, Sardar Gulam Jilani Rs 500, Sundries Rs. 648-14-0), Rs. 6,222-3-4, Bai Aimai Shavaksha Soonawalla Rs. 5, Mrs. A Turkhnd Rs. 5, Lady Hardinge Hospital Nurses Rs. 13, Goculdass Tejpal Hospital Nurses Rs 3-8, Mr. A. R. Burch Rs. 50, 2nd Instalment from 38 Parsee Women Rs. 190, Mrs. B. M. Dalal Rs 5, Mrs. Dinshaw D. Patel Rs. 5, Miss J. B Jassawalla Rs. 5, Mrs. P D Patel Rs. 5, Amounts found in collection boxes placed in Bombay shops, 4th clearance Rs. 183-9-10, Mr J Nelson Fraser Rs. 50. Per 2nd Presidency Magistrate Rs. 10, Madras Artillery Volunteers Rs. 50, Thana Branch per Mrs. Cooke Rs. 350, Mrs. Strelly Mazagon Rs. 5, W. P. R. Rs. 50 Mr W C Cowie, I.C.S. Rs. 40, Mr E J Watson Rs. 20, Jamnagar Branch per Major Berthan (Monthly subscriptions of the State Officers Rs. 625, Monthly subscriptions of H. H. the Jam Saheb's relations Rs 145, People of Gagva Rs 19,) Rs. 793, Mr. M K Gokhale Poona Rs. 5, Per Dr. H J. Batliwalla, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, Rs. 5, Per Ratnagiri Branch:— (Khed Taluka Rs. 18, Ratnagiri Town Rs. 16-10, Ratnagiri Taluka Rs. 70-13-0, Malwan Taluka Rs. 16-13-0, Sundries Rs. 5-13-0), Rs. 128-1-0, Mrs Hopkins Rs. 8, Kolhapur Branch per Mrs. Wodehouse Rs. 100, Mrs Sorabjee N Wadia Rs. 50, Collections at Christ Church, Byculla Rs. 117, Donation per the Chaplain, Christ Church, Byculla Rs. 18, Children's Branch 10th Instalment Rs. 75, Staff, Health Department Rs. 300, Per Mrs J V Cooke, Thana People of Murbad Rs. 125, Mrs Weir Rs. 5, Per Mrs Herdon:— (Mrs. Knight Rs. 10, Mrs. Strong Rs. 5 Mrs. Dickson Rs. ? Mrs. Bishop Rs. 4), Rs. 21, Bilaspur General War Fund Rs. 200, Chief of Miraj Senior Rs 2,500, Anant Dattatraya, Kolamb Rs. 5, Capt. H M Wightwick Rs. 35, Chieftain of Chikli per Mrs. Turner, Dhulia Rs. 500. Total Rs. 489,968-6-11.

Charged with trading with the enemy, Carl Otto Vaihinger, a jeweller, of Frederick-street, Birmingham, was sentenced to imprisonment in the second division for two years "or for the term of the war." Emil Haag, of Northampton, manager of the firm's factory at Wellingboro, was sentenced to six months in the second division, with the same proviso.

THE BRITISH NERVE FOOD

VISEM

(Seed of Strength)

This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. VISEM will build any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

It is specially suitable for all those ills to which residents in hot climates are particularly prone, and it is made by a BRITISH Firm of the very highest repute and standing, whose name is a guarantee of its quality.

VISEM IS A FOOD TONIC FOR GENERAL DEBILITY ARISING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATSOEVER.

Supplied in Bottles, price Rs.2.4; Tablets Rs.1.8.

Descriptive booklet, particulars, and supplies can be obtained from all reputable chemists, or from Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s Railway Bookstalls.

Chemists required as agents for Visem. For full particulars and trade terms apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., Calcutta, Allahabad, & Bombay (our advertising agents), or Messrs. LYALL WILLIS & Co., 1, Gastins Place, Calcutta.

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RHEUMATISM

INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF. RAP

Gout Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the joints, Mental depression, Gravel, Arthritis, Kidney troubles etc., etc.

Shall be positively cured by

FRUCTISINE

(Made in England)

Fructisine is 38 times more dissolvent than Lithium Urate. It is a natural Fruic Acid and is of great value for curing impurities of Blood Nervous headaches, Insomnia and all other nervous diseases.

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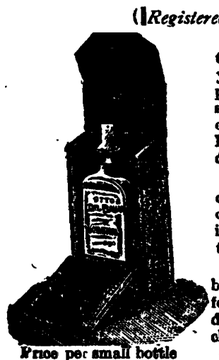
GOUT

CENT OF ORIENTALS

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)



Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alcohol but is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
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Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra

P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

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BRITISH OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

OBJECTIVE AND RESULTS.

STRENGTH OF ENEMY DEFENCES.

When the British Empire places an army of three-quarters of a million troops in the field in a given theatre of war it is difficult to realise that it plays a secondary rôle to the main host of our side, but this fact more than any other statement shows the immense scale which the present contest has assumed, writes the military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The proportions, too, have changed notably in our favour. We began to make war on the German empire with two army corps against fifty to assist the thirty which the French were able to oppose to the first rush of the German invaders. Now our strength bears a much more important ratio to the whole forces in the Western field, though it is unnecessary to specify the actual strength of the Allied army.

Geographical conditons have fixed the respective rôles of the French and British armies. A glance at the map shows how audacious, not to say impudent, the German plan of campaign has been, for they have thrust their right wing forward so as to overlap, the Anglo-French forces on the coast, while in their rear lies only the narrow gangway of Belgium by which to retire in case of disaster. Their line, in short, is at right angles to their communications, so that a heavy defeat at any point near the German border entails the isolation of all the German forces west and north of the Meuse, unless they can escape in time by the one difficult exit. Unfortunately the capture of Antwerp by the enemy has given them a convenient redult for their extreme right, and no pains have been spared by the German authorities to strengthen this fortress in case the war should roll towards its walls once again. Huge stocks of provisions have been accumulated, and numerous labyrinths of trenches and barbed wire surround the place.

ENEMY'S SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE.

Besides the rearward trenches, protected by barbed-wire and studded with sunken block-houses of the first main zone of German defence, which we are now attacking, there is behind it another well-prepared zone of defensive works, which stretch right across Belgium and into which the Germans mean to retire if their first line is forced, and if they can hold back the pursuit long enough to effect the retreat in good order.

Naturally, there is no intention to abandon any of the territory which is situated between the present German line and the shorter one in rear. Even if compelled to fall back they will yield as little as they can, but the line from Antwerp to Metz is the nearest to the Dutch frontier, which could be held by the Germans with any chance of retreating through Liege to the right bank of the Meuse. Not that the sanctity of the Dutch frontier would trouble the Germans much if their retreat through Belgium were intercepted, but its violation would entail certain grave military, as well as political, disadvantages, not the least of which would be the extreme difficulty of retreating or fighting between the Meuse and the Rhine in Holland.

The above short account of the military situation of the German forces in Belgium makes clear the task of the British Army. We have, in the first place, to pin the German army corps on our front to the defence of the zone they now occupy in order to prevent them reinforcing their army corps which are at grips with the French attackers. We have also to gain ground in such directions as will increase the difficulty of their prolonged defence, and finally, if the enemy gives way in our front, we have to turn the defeat into disaster by a relentless pursuit if the gap is wide enough to render a direct pursuit possible, and alternatively to smite at the flank of any sector of the German defence which is laid open to attack by the retreat of their comrades, so that the hostile line may be partially or completely rolled up in that part of the front.

ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE.

With these plans in view the choice of points of attack was skilfully made by the British Commander-in-Chief. The violent offensive around Loos by our first army, in close co-operation with the French, afforded invaluable aid to the advance of our Allies on the Vilmy heights. The basin of Lens already lies within a semi-circle of British and French troops. The Germans have either to recover the lost ground or to straighten their line by a still more considerable retirement, and the power of withdrawing their troops in the salient without disastrous loss will not be in their hands for long, because the pressure from the British and French is hourly increasing.

On the extreme left of our army fierce attacks have been made against the German troops enclosing the now famous Ypres salient. These attacks, delivered by the Second Army along both sides of the Ypres-Menin road, have not gained as much ground as the bigger offensive of our First Army, on account of the unfavourable situation of our troops in this salient. The enemy, being able to converge long-range artillery fire on the ground held and **stormed by our troops, have so far been able to maintain themselves on the high ground east and north of Ypres. But** there, too, the purpose has been attained of inflicting harp loss and of pinning three German army corps to their posts. Moreover, the situation of the enemy in this quarter is none too pleasant. At any moment their line may crack under the repeated attacks, or they may be compelled to divert reinforcements from other critical parts of the battlefield to prevent a gap being torn in their line. The intense desire of the enemy to gain possession of the Ypres salient is the best reason for its obstinate retention by our commanders and troops.

LOCAL ATTACKS.

Between Ypres and Lens the rest of the British Army has engaged the enemy by intense artillery bombardments and by local attacks in the trenches. The masses of troops which he knows stand ready behind this line to convert a local success into a general advance deny him the possibility of neglecting this portion of the front. He is thrown on to the defensive, his troops are subjected to harassing pressure, and his leaders know not from hour to hour where the next home thrust may be delivered on the same scale as at other places, successfully broke down the defence at the early stage of the general battle.

The nature of this fortress warfare, the intensity of the fire which the enemy can bring to bear from artillery and machine-guns, and the lack of natural cover when our troops quit their trenches, have inevitably caused the series of battles fought since Sept. 23 to be extremely costly. The enemy's loss even round Ypres has probably been no less than ours, while the Germans opposed to our right attack have certainly suffered heavier loss than the assailants. A dispassionate survey of the results of the great offensive of the British Army up to now is highly satisfactory from the point of view of the general situation, and they have reacted on the whole Western theatre of war, although the sacrifice of life is as tragical as ever. In order to reap the results of this sacrifice our chief command must dispose of a continuous stream of reinforcements to fill up the gaps which the enemy's stubborn resistance tears in our ranks, and, above all, there must be no lack of munitions to maintain the contest. An unheard-of prodigality of artillery ammunition is the essential condition to keep down the hostile infantry to smash up his elaborate defences and wire entanglements, and to master his artillery. Now that the die is cast and the offensive launched, no efforts can be too strenuous to follow up the initial success.

THE MISLED TURK

SIR EDWIN PEARS ON HIS LOVE FOR ENGLAND.

There are probably few men to-day so well versed in Near Eastern affairs as Sir Edwin Pears. Sir Edwin is now in London, after having spent the greatest part of his life in Constantinople, and his views on the Turkish and Bulgarian problems were given to a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative.

"How long will Turkey continue in the fight?" he was asked.

"That depends upon the operations in the Dardanelles," replied Sir Edwin. "Turkey will collapse within a fortnight after we are through the Dardanelles.

"Evidence has been coming through to Western Europe during the last two months of widespread discontent amongst all sections of the Turkish population. I have just heard an account of the revolt of troops to the south of Smyrna. Four months ago the troops stationed in Smyrna flatly refused to be sent to the Caucasus. The men brought up from Syria are of very little use, and they certainly have no heart in the fighting.

"As soon as news comes through of a decisive victory in the Dardanelles, I anticipate that there will be a rising throughout the country against the present Government."

REFUGEES' KINDLY FEELING.

Referring to the refugees who returned to England after the outbreak of war, many of whom are at present serving as commissariat officers or in the ranks, Sir Edwin said:—

"My firm impression is that all these men have a kindly feeling for the Turk. The Turk is not unpopular amongst Englishmen, and most Englishmen are not unpopular with the Turks. It was a matter of great regret to the Turkish population when they learnt that England had joined the Allies.

"The Turk now, as he always has done, believes in the Englishman's love of justice and fair play. He fights because he has been pushed into it by Enver and by two or three others whom the Germans have got hold of."

THE NEW GERMAN PRISONERS.

Mr. Valentine Williams, describing some of the prisoners taken, says in the "Daily Mail":—

"For the most part the prisoners were solid and well-built; they appeared to be very fit and well fed—in fact, a question of mine to some of them as to how they had fared for food in the German trenches evoked the reply that their food was abundant, and that they had as much tinned meat and bread as they could eat. There were some brutish faces among the crowd, and some of the prisoners were stunted and weakly.

"Sometimes the prisoners started quarrelling. I heard one call another a swine and also a sparrow, but instantly a German sergeant interposed and bade the men remember they were Germans and that they must 'show the English they knew how to behave.'

"Nothing of hate could I find for them now that they were prisoners in our hands, and nothing of hate was in the eyes of the few fresh-faced Tommies who stood on guard among them with fixed bayonets, and herded them about," writes Mr. Philip Gibbs in the "Chronicle" of the new prisoners. "The majority of them were of the Slavonic type, strangely Russian in appearance, **with a touch of the Tartar here and there.**"

IMPERIALISM IN CHINA

COLLAPSE OF THE CHOU AN HUI MOVEMENT.

YUAN-SHI-KAI'S ATTITUDE.

Dispatches from different centres in China continue to report the declining prospects of the Chou An Hui. The movement which for a while caused such a political hubbub is now in a state of suspension, says a Peking message received by the "Kobe Yushin." The general impression is that the Chou An Hui will be converted into an Association intended only for the theoretical study of politics, if it is not dissolved altogether. It is also reported that the Chou An Hui has resolved not to accept any more telegraphic appeals for the resuscitation of the Imperial 'regime.'

A Shanghai message to the same journal reports that General Feng Kuo-chang, whose attitude towards the Association and its object has not a little to do with the future fate of the Imperial cause, met General Chang Hsun at Nanking a few days ago to discuss the proposed political change. As a result, the Generals are said to have decided to oppose the Chou An Hui movement. With this resolution General Chu Chia-pao of Tientsin was associated.

A Shanghai telegram to the 'Ashahi' says that most of the Chinese papers anticipate a Presidential order of dissolution of the Chou An Hui, as it is believed that this, together with the punishment of some of the promoters, is a sacrifice which it will be well to make to avert the chaos that threatens Chinese politics. The State Council, on the other hand, has decided to reject applications for the Imperial restoration, the Cabinet Council held on Wednesday resulting in an agreement to oppose the Chou An Hui.

JAPANESE PRESS OPINION.

The Imperialist movement in China is attracting almost as much attention in the Japanese Press as in the Chinese papers. All the Japanese journals seem to arrive at different conclusions so far as minor aspects of the situation are concerned, but all agree in assuming that the prospects of the Chou An Hui propaganda are bright, and in admitting the probability of the resuscitation of the Imperial 'regime. The remarks of the 'Asahi' are representative of the general tone of the Japanese Press on this particular point of speculation:—

"The latest dispatches from China report a hitch in the Chou An Hui movement caused by the President's declaration in favour of democratic government, and in some quarters the dissolution of the Chou An Hui is anticipated, but these reports must be either misrepresentations or fabrications. Those who examine the Presidential declaration in question will easily recognise the dubious attitude of the President. In the concluding portion of the declaration the President practically neutralises the emphasis laid on his 'bounden duty' of maintaining the Republican 'regime' professed in the foregoing proposition, by his remarkable utterance that he is prepared to consider 'public views and opinions' on the subject. It is true Mr. Liang Shih-yi, Mr. Liang Kuei-chao, and other leading politicians oppose the Chou An Hui, but their position is not so much because they disapprove of the propaganda as because the Chou An Hui is organised by such junior politicians as Messrs. Yang To and Sun Yueh-ching, who on that account threaten to forestall their seniors in attaining the honours which will be due to the first promoters of the Imperial 'regime.' Of this the wise President is not unaware, and the report that the Chou An Hui are endeavouring to include their 'opponent' among the promoters deserves serious attention.

CHINESE LEADERS' PARADOXICAL ATTITUDE.

"That the President welcomes the Chou An Hui agitation and even intends to assume the regal title if only chance offers, may be inferred from the paradoxical attitude of the leading public men in China. For instance, such men as Messrs. Liang Shih-yi and Liang Kueichao, who would be expected to support the Chou An Hui movement, apparently stand against it, whereas such men as General Chang Hsun and General Tuan Chi-jui, who would be expected to stand against the propaganda, are expressing themselves in favour of the Association: the former, because of their ambition above explained, and the latter, because they know what the President really has in mind, and what any open opposition will cost them. In consideration of all these circumstances nobody would think of offering any insuperable opposition to the Chou An Hui movement, and so long as there is no opposition raised, there is every likelihood of the Imperial 'regime' being restored, for the President has to hold the people's opinion in due regard!"—("Japan Chronicle.")

RUSH FROM ANTWERP.

Mr. G. F. Steward, the "Daily News" Rotterdam correspondent, says:—

"I learn on the best authority that during Sunday afternoon a sudden call for troops was received at Antwerp, and the whole of the huge concentration there was suddenly on the move.

"During the night every available man was rushed with all speed to the threatened front. All the garrisons in the neighbourhood were also sent. These are estimated at 150,000 men. They departed with the utmost speed, notwithstanding the fact that Germans were spreading reports that they had won a great victory, and had captured 9,000 prisoners."

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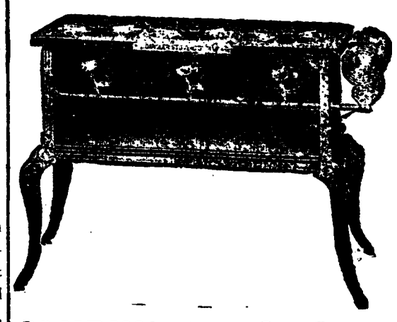

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INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MORE BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

THE 'STANDARD."

That a claim, almost amounting to a demand, for the representation of India at future assemblies of the Imperial Conference should be brought forward by an Indian member of the Viceregal Legislative Council, be approved in principle by the head of the Government, and adopted unanimously at a single sitting is rather a striking illustration both of the expanded functions of this body and of its increased capacity for dealing expeditiously with affairs of State. In days gone by so weighty a subject would never have been mooted at any meeting held, under official sanction, to make laws and regulations for India. Since a notable step was taken in the direction of Indian home rule, there may have been reasons for expecting no better result from a debate of this character than voluminous speeches by patriotic orators, and in the end an irreconcilable divergence of opinion between official and non-official members. That the proceedings on Wednesday last had a far more satisfactory termination is due, no doubt, partly to the circumspect and moderate language of Indian legislators, and perhaps still more to the adroitness with which Lord Hardinge handled a delicate and complicated topic. With what impassioned rhetoric less cautious Nationalists might have insisted on admission to the Imperial Conference, as well as the real significance of their arguments, can easily be surmised from the line the National Congress has been wont to take. That Indian interest might be adequately safeguarded by the Secretary of State, and one or two officials nominated by himself in consultation with the Viceroy, will, we expect, be indignantly denied in Congress circles, unless, indeed, the views of a prudent minority prevail. The Indian members of the Legislative Council, however, appear to have been perfectly satisfied.

THE "DAILY CHRONICLE."

Manifest importance attaches to the resolution passed by the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla urging that India should in future be officially represented at the Imperial Conference. The Viceroy accepted it, and it was unanimously passed. Lord Hardinge said, unanswerably, that if the Imperial Conference discussed defence India should be represented as being the Empire's greatest military asset outside the United Kingdom, and if it discussed trade, India had a similar claim as being England's best customer. The military services which India has rendered in this war, not merely in France but in Mesopotamia, in Egypt, in East Africa, and at the Dardanelles, have been very great indeed—only when the war-secrets are told shall we fully realise how great. Great too, have been the loyalty and devotion to our cause shown throughout the Indian population. These memorable events cannot be without their effect on India's status. She has fought on our side as one of our own household. The war will have carried us all a step forward if it enables both the Mother Country and the Dominions to recognise that more fully and sympathetically. It should strengthen the bond of union between the King-Emperor's subjects in all their many lands. As the Viceroy put it, quoting a fine phrase of Mr. Asquith's, they must more and more feel themselves "conscious members of one living partnership all over the world."

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

India's right to be represented henceforth at Imperial Conferences has been accepted in broad principle by the Government and now only depends upon the vote of the Conference itself. But does this mean that the next Conference must be held without India, or cannot an advance vote be taken? We think the Legislative Council's resolution is unexceptionable. India is directly concerned—as the war so plainly shows—with all Imporial and International problems including defence and fiscal reforms, and it is impossible to treat Inter-Imperial interests with due breadth and comprehension unless she is taken into counsel.

THE "DAILY GRAPHIC."

Hitherto India has been virtually ignored in the Imperial Conferences which have met in London every five years. Newfoundland, with a population of 200,000, has been represented; India, with a population of 300,000,000, has been excluded. Against this exclusion the Indian Legislative Council now protests, and asks that India should in future be officially represented at Imperial Conferences. The request cannot be refused. We have brought Indian soldiers to fight side by side with Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen, Australians, Canadians, and New Zealanders on the plains of Flanders and on the hills of Gallipoli; Indian princes and Indian merchants have freely and generously subscribed to the costs of the war; even Indian ladies behind the purdah have given their jewellery as a contribution to war funds or to the relief of the wounded. We cannot accept such service in blood and in money and still deny to our Indian fellow-subjects the full honour of partnership in the councils of the Empire. The Imperial Conference makes no pretence of representing numbers; it represents each separate Dominion as a unit. On this basis there is no reason whatever why India should not be represented. The concession would be as warmly welcomed by Englishmen who have given their lives to the service of India as by Indians themselves. It may, however, be hoped that this will not be the only step taken to emphasise the Dominions' full partnership in the Empire. The House of Lords at present only contains peers of the United Kingdom; it is time to create peerages of the Empire, and thus to make of the House of Lords a truly Imperial Senate. The growing limbs of the Empire can no longer endure the old swaddling clothes.

THE "EVENING STANDARD AND ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

With the aspirations expressed in the speeches at Simla we are in complete sympathy. From the moment that Indian troops were ordered to France it was clear that the old conception of the British Raj must undergo profound modification. We cannot logically call on India to help us in our European quarrels and deny her all voice in the affairs of the Empire at large. The war emphasises, though it does not create, the case for a closer organic relation between India and the rest of the Empire. There is, in fact, scarcely a problem of Imperial or even international significance in which India is not more or less directly concerned. Imperial defence can scarcely be discussed without relation to the great dependency. Fiscal measures enacted as if India did not exist would hardly be workable. The present Imperial Council has no power to legislate or impose taxes, but its members have an enormous power of suggestion. It is quite elastic. There is no more difficulty in accommodating India than there would be in including a great Rhodesian Dominion twenty or thirty years hence; and any part of the Empire, itself insignificant, which might attain a transitory or accidental importance, could be specially represented without disturbance of ideal or method.

THE LIVERPOOL "DAILY POST."

It has been said that Germany by precipitating the war unwittingly solved many of the most difficult problems which confronted the British Empire. The blood shed in a common cause will prove a cement to bind together the scattered members of the Imperial family in a way that nothing else could have done. Particularly should this effect be seen in the case of India, whose generosity, loyalty, and sacrifices have altogether banished the spectre of native unrest. After the war it will probably be found that she has taken a long step towards that autonomy to which many Indian patriots aspire. In the meantime, an interesting decision has been taken admitting the justice of the claims of India to representation at the Imperial Conference. A generation ago the idea of India sitting in council with the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions would have seemed revolutionary, but the point of view now is very different. Our political vision widens as the years roll on.

THE "IRISH TIMES."

India has given a greater contribution of men and wealth to the cause of the Empire than any other part of it outside the United Kingdom; and her soldiers have fought side by side with the soldiers of the Dominions. The peoples of India have earned their right to share in the fashioning of the more closely knit Empire which must develop after the war.

A DISCORDANT NOTE.

THE "MORNING POST."

The objections that were seen by most people of any discretion and discernment to rise up against Lord Hardinge's action when he chose in his own Legislative Council to denounce the House of Lords for having thrown out an Indian measure of quite subordinate importance do not attach to his endorsement of a recent resolution of that Council that India should be represented in the next Imperial Conference. Yet, nevertheless, one cannot avoid the feeling that these public declarations of the Viceroy's personal opinions and proclivities on matters not within his own decision are inconvenient, and tend to build up an awkward precedent. Apart from any current controversy, one is therefore bound to look seriously at any manifestations of a tendency in this direction, the more so as a Viceroy will always have the bait of huge momentary popularity before him to tempt him to assume the role of a tribune of the people. In this case certainly Lord Hardinge was not criticising, but merely countenancing a vote of his Council. Yet his personal support of the resolution does to a certain extent force the hand of the Secretary of State. If Indian representation at the Council should not be found expedient it will, of course, be said: "The Viceroy was for it: but the illiberal Home authorities had their own reasons for thwarting him."

India at the Imperial Conference: it is a subject that not so many months ago might have been discussed with very justifiable differences of opinion. India from the point of view of the ardent Imperialist has always heretofore been something of an excrescence, and, to speak plainly, a nuisance. And no doubt we might by this time have arrived very much nearer something in the way of a federal organisation but for the awkward presence of this great Dependency, at once the brightest jewel of the Crown and impossible in an Imperial partnership. A land of dark-skinned people, how was it to come into alliance with Dominions in which "the country for the white man" was the first article of the creed? A land under an autocratic administration, however benevolent and sparing in the assertion of its power, how was it to come into line with the advanced democracies of Canada and Australia? The question was solved in the only possible way as far as the Conferences were concerned by leaving India out, the Secretary of State merely sending a representative with a watching brief when fiscal and tariff questions were upon the order of the day. But since the last Conference mighty influences have arisen to thaw the estrangement that kept India and Britain beyond Seas apart. . . . Yet it must not be forgotten in the enthusiasms of the moment that there are a good many ridges to be levelled before the Dominions and India can meet on anything like equal terms in an Imperial Conference, and it is not in human nature to believe that when it comes to the point they can all be levelled suddenly.

An official representation of India would present no difficulties. What was probably in the mind of the Legislative Councillors in the discussion of Simla was a representation by Indians, which is quite a different matter. It will probably be put forward on the ground of being a recognition due to the loyalty that India has displayed and the sacrifices she has undergone in the cause of the Empire. But the loyalty is that of the Army—a totally different stratum from the politicians—and the sacrifices are rather hard to discover. Not one penny has been added to the extremely moderate taxation of the country since the war began, and a large proportion of the population is unconscious, except through the medium of grotesque rumours, that a state of war exists. The loyalty is, in fact, of the passive order—with one exception. The Native States, which were free agents in the matter, have come forward voluntarily, with scarcely an exception, to the aid of their Sovereign and the British Raj through every possible avenue—personal service, the offer of their troops, aeroplanes, cars, medical assistance, charity—with a zeal that could not be surpassed by any British subject. This surely should be remembered to them, and if an Indian representative is eventually delegated to the Imperial Conference it will be nothing less than a scandal if we pick out some Bengali babu.

SWEDEN AND THE WAR.

AUSTRIA'S HOPES OF PEACE

In Sweden, all along the endless road to Torneo, soldiers were a good deal in evidence, says Mr. Bernard Pares, the well known correspondent with the Russian forces, writing to the "Daily Telegraph." I found the Swedes quieter than before; more correct; one could not make out whether the mood was better or worse. As in July, no trouble at all was taken with the transit route, though it is so important and must be very lucrative. The main route from England to Russia is still a series of local lines; there are only little boys instead of porters, and there was no one to help us over the many changes.

I talked with an intelligent Swede about Finland. He and his companion scouted the idea that Sweden could have any hopes of recovering Finland. I showed him the German "Fliegende Blaetter," with a cartoon of Finland in a cage and the German soldiers sawing through the bars and inviting "Brother Swede" to come and help. They both laughed, and he said—as I expected he would—"But how would it be ten years later?" Russia could never be thrown back eastwards where she was more than 100 years ago; that is what the Germans do not seem to understand when they are dealing with Poland.

The Swedes are not keen about Finland. The Finns, of course, are in no way related to them, and the Finnish democratic movement of the last half-century has swamped the influence of the small Swedish population and made it feel itself almost alien. The rest is probably a question of information; the Swedes get much more of the German view, and we are not brilliant in the circulation of intelligence.

At Torneo, the new frontier station for Russia, everything is changed. As we came up the river we saw that the little pier was decorated, as it were, with small Christmas trees, and we passed up under an arch of fir boughs. A smiling soldier stood at the edge and gave his hand as each passenger stepped out of the boat. This is the road by which "Svoi," one's own people, come back to their troubled country.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

I stepped into an ambulance train taking wounded Russian prisoners from Austria back to Russia. Of course, only the seriously wounded are sent but one forgot this when one glanced round at the smiling, simple, bronzed faces. They asked me to sit down and have a talk, and they were telling me of how some of their clothes had been taken from them. I inquired whether their boots were left to them, and one put out the stump of a leg and said: "We are most of us like this; the boots were left at the front." They had been treated well enough in the Vienna hospitals, but were kept extremely short of food—meat once a week, and for the rest the very thinnest of soups—and they were told that there was a great shortage everywhere, especially in bread. When I asked whether the Austrians were in good spirits, the answer of all was "Not great!" Much pleasure was shown at the earlier victories of the summer, but now the mood was depressed, and even gloomy. It looks as if the Austrians had put all their hopes in the chance of a peace this summer.

Later, I got a different picture from a number of Russian sisters, just sent back from Novogeoriewsk. They were in a very exposed place, and were under shell fire for several days, but, though the place was stormed, their actual capture passed without any special difficulty. They told of officers in a Russian fort who shot themselves rather than surrender. The Germans freely admitted enormous losses.

KING AND POLITICIAN.

M. Stamboliski, leader of the Bulgarian Agrarians told King Ferdinand that the Prime Minister was 'stirring up a disaster which would cause serious internal troubles,' and he refused to assign responsibility to the Minister alone. If, he said, the country had distributed the responsibility for the second Balkan War between the King and the Government, 'they would hold the King—and the King alone responsible, if there were a fresh disaster now.'

"The King inquired of M. Gueshoff why M. Stamboliski spoke with so much violence. 'He takes in the Palace,' was the repiy, 'the freedom of speech which he has not found outside.'"

RELIGION AND THE WAR

THE BELIEF IN GOD'S OMNIPOTENCE

A remarkable correspondence on this subject has been proceeding for several weeks in the "Westminster Gazette," a newspaper which constantly honours itself by opening its columns to the broadest currents of thought. It arose out of a deeply thoughtful and earnest article, signed "Y," in the issue of August 28th. The writer's aim was to suggest that the doctrine of God's Omnipotence is untenable in a world which can contain the horrors of the present war. He enumerates the pulpit arguments by which it is sought to justify the ways of an Omnipotent God to man. To these contentions he replies:—

To say that evil is the correlative of good is simply to throw back to the question why the all-powerful and all-loving has so constituted good that it must co-exist with evil. To say that suffering and death are necessary for the well-being of mankind is to be brought up at the same impasse. To say that all is a mystery is to evade the question and to leave the soul hungry. To say that death is better than life, or pain than pleasure, is to cut at the root of the every-day morality which seeks to conserve life and to mitigate pain. The idea of a religion which has a different set of values from those of the common existence, mystical values as distinguished from practical values, is manifestly dangerous to the accepted code of human conduct. A divine justice which was different from human justice, a divine judgment of right and wrong which differed from the human judgment, would challenge the human conscience in precisely the same way as the inverted morality of the Nietzschean superman. Our ideas of right and wrong must be in harmony with what we conceive to be the Divine Will, and the Divine Will must be good in intention, as measured by our standards.

The assertion that the Divine Will must be good in intention, as measured by our standard, may to some appear to be overbold; but I think this is an illusion. The most orthodox Christians do not contend that we need to inquire of God what is right or what is wrong. We know that already, and at the most we ask that our consciousness of it may be deepened. God, then, being Omnipotent and able to have created man as both He and man wish man to be, did not do so, but allowed evil to exist in perpetual conflict with good, and all the solutions of this mystery which theology can offer may be summed up in the theory that somewhere and somewhen these opposite will be reconciled. "Y" answers, "If in the end, why not at the beginning? I can see no escape from this question, if the doctrine of His Omnipotence is to be accepted as covering the whole ground."

EXISTENCE OF PREVENTIBLE EVILS.

Such is this writer's plotting of what may be regarded as common ground. His own suggestion to theology is that it should abandon the doctrine of Omnipotence as it is now held and formulated, and should release men from "the theory of an All-Powerful who permits evil which, according to the definition of His powers, He is able to prevent." In a word, why should we not believe that God is still creating Himself and us—that is to say, is still engaged in establishing a divine order which He is not able yet to complete?—

Why should I not believe that there is in this world the real dualism which my senses and my conscience discover there? Why should I not look the horrors of this war in the face and say unflinchingly that I cannot reconcile them with any theory of a realised divine order in the world? And why should I not say at the same time that I see in the sacrifice, devotion, and endurance evoked by these horrors, intimations of a divine spirit which is carrying the world a step onward to that consummation?

Readers of this journal may like to discuss these questions. I claim no ability to answer them to their or my own satisfaction. Logically, "Y's" position seems as sound as it is certainly reverent. But is it more than exact dealing with the eternally inexact, a rational handling of something that escapes and transcends us, and finally overshadows us as formidably as ever? Two particular reflections occur to me. In the first place, "Y" seems to underrate the importance of the doctrine of Omnipotence to the general fabric of orthodox belief.

He thinks that Christians can abandon it without abandoning anything else that is essential in their creed. I doubt this greatly. The Incarnation, the Atonement, the belief in the Holy Spirit, the inexpressible experiences of prayer and consolation, all seem to be bound up with the belief in an All-Powerful. That belief appears to be more than a doctrine; a passion, a necessity of the soul. And here I am merging my first objection in my second. "Y" leaves out of account the emotional significance of the doctrine he criticises. Logically he may be right, but the Christian believer—if I understand his position at all—will say that the emotion of Omnipotence has for him more value and validity than all the logic in the world. He will answer: "When I believe that God is less than Omnipotent I shall have ceased to believe in His existence."

THE INCENTIVE TO DO GOOD.

Nevertheless, the conception of an imperfectly powerful God who is still working on an imperfectly ordered world, and who needs the collaboration of man in realising the far-off divine event to which creation tends may well afford to some minds the highest incentive to good. As one of the "Westminster Gazette" correspondents point out, this was the belief of Jhon Stuart Mill. "He held the great moral advantage of such a belief to be that it made the humblest being who put forth an effort for good a co-worker (and a valuable one) with God toward the great end—viz., ultimate perfection and the complete subjugation of evil." But when we remember how peculiarly different Mill's character and temperament were from those of the average man and from those of the many equal to himself, the theory does not seem to derive much strength from his support. After all, the idea of being "a co-worker (and a valuable one) with God" is not in the least strange to the orthodox believer in Omnipotence.

It may not be his so logically, but it is his all the same, emotionally and in full effect. I am not thinking about orthodoxy from within. I am not defending my own beliefs, but am simply trying to interpret the beliefs of others and see how they operate. It is admitted—it is universally evident—that belief in doctrinal Christianity is changing. Some will say it is broadening, and some will say weakening. But the process is one of general and simultaneous changes rather than changes that are single or consecutive. If there is one doctrine more than another which may be expected to escape any general evaporation and to survive almost all the others, it is surely this of divine Omnipotence. For, unlike the others, it cannot be assailed by historical doubts. It does not rest on the recorded events of Galilee and Jerusalem. It is not even a distinctively Christian doctrine, being common to all advanced religions, and being drawn less from books and altars than from the height of heaven and the depths of the heart. It is at once the first need of the Christian, and the last of the sceptic.

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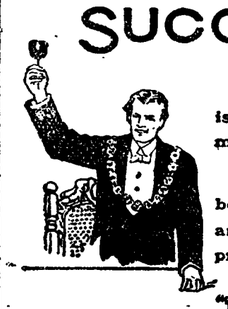

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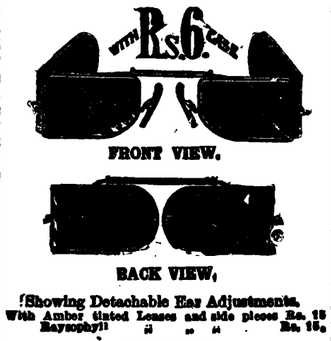

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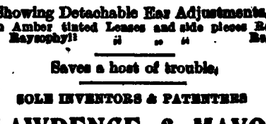

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